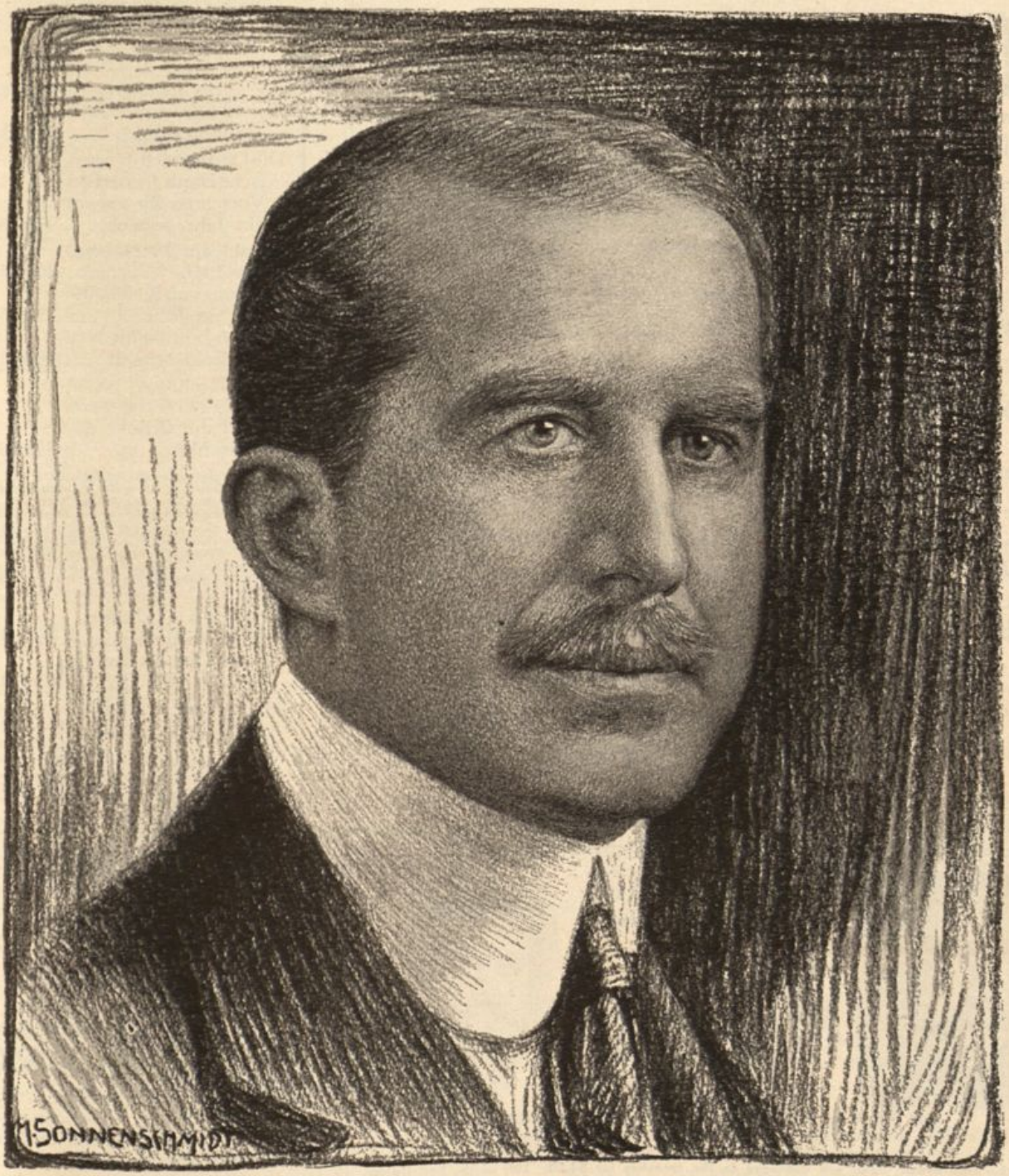
Vol. III, No. 20—December 22nd, 1915 Price 5 Cents

THE Fatherland

A Weekly

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)



BARON ERICH ZWIEDINEK von SUEDENHORST
In Charge of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy at Washington

ARE WE SECRETLY PLEDGED TO ENGLAND?

By FREDERIC FRANKLIN SCHRADER

5½% Austrian War Loan Bonds

(Dritte Oesterreichische Kriegsanleihe)

The possibilities of this investment at present prices are about

40% Gain on the Principal and 8% Interest Yield

THE extraordinary rise in the Exchange Value of Dollars makes possible the offer of these Bonds at invitingly low prices. Cessation of hostilities in Europe and return to normal conditions will quickly send the price of these Bonds to about their normal value.

Investment in these Bonds at present attractive prices will make money for you and be a welcome assistance to the cause of the central powers.

Act quickly, the price may rise shortly
Write or telegraph for lowest quotation of the day

All subscriptions will be forwarded to the ***Anglo-Austrian Bank, Vienna, Austria,*** founded 1863, Capital and Surplus Kr. 135,200,000—one of the leading Financial Institutions of Austria-Hungary.

The Anglo-Austrian Bank will forward Certificates of Deposit, safe-keep the Bonds free of charge for one year, deliver the Bonds free of charge to any address in Austria-Hungary or Germany, or, after conclusion of Peace, deliver the Bonds free of charge to any address in the United States.

For further information address

H. C. STRICKER, of Adolf Blum & Popper
68 Broad Street, New York City

UNGARISCHE KRONE

Vortheile der 5½ Procentigen Ungarischen Kriegsanleihe

Die 5½%ige Ungarische Kriegsanleihe bietet für Jedermann ganz aussergewoehnliche Vortheile. Sie gewaehrt nicht allein eine brillante Verzinsung des Kapitals, sondern ist ein ausgezeichnetes Mittel zur Vermögensbildung und Einkommenserhöhung, für alle, die Geld anzulegen haben.

100,000 Kronen Nennwert 5½procentige Ungarische Kriegsanleihe kostet heute	K90,800.-
Zum Ankauf derselben erforderliches Deposit	K15,000.-
Am 10 November 1915 schuldig sonach	K75,800.-
Die Oesterreich-Ungarische Bank fordert 5% Vorschuss Zinsen auf ein Jahr, sonach....	K3,853.-
Schuld am 10 November 1916	K79,653.-
Coupons von K100,000.- auf ein Jahr.....	K5,500.-
Nach 1 Jahr bleibt Nettoschuld sonach	K74,153.-
Diese Rechnung bis 31 Mai 1925 fortgesetzt, wird die Schuld damals blos.....	K54,925.-

Es kann angenommen werden, dass der Preis dieser Anleihe, zur Zeit der Kundigung am 31 Mai 1925 den Preis von K100.- erreichen wird; der Durchschnitt Zinsfuss der Oesterr. Ungarischen Bank waehrend der letzten 10 Jahre war durchschnittlich 4.55%. In diesem Durchschnitt ist der vorjaehrige 8%ige Zinsfuss auch mitkalkulirt. Als Basis der Berechnung den 5%igen Zinsfuss angenommen, stellt sich die Rentabilitaet & Vermoegenszuwachs wie folgt:

KAUF: 5½% Ungar. Kriegsanleihe....	**K100,000.-**
Hierauf noch schuldig am 31 Mai 1925 .	**K54,925.-**
SONACH UNSER UEBERSCHUSS .	**K45,075.-**

Dieses Resultat hat man mit K15,000.- erreicht

Der Ankauf dieser 5½procentigen Kriegsanleihe empfielt sich daher auch als KAPITALSVERSICHERUNG.

Auftraege zu Originalbedingungen sowie die ganze financielle Transaction besorgt bestens die

STATE COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK
CHICAGO, ILL.

Aufklaerungen werden deutsch oder ungarisch gern gratis erteilt.

WAR PACKAGE

for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Delivered from our business house in Rotterdam, Holland, to any address, including the trenches.

10 lb. Package of first-class groceries consists of:—

2 lbs. Cervelatwurst Sausage
2 lbs. Cocoa
2 lbs. of the Finest Biscuit
2 lbs. of Cheese
2 lbs. A-1 Coffee

This Package is delivered for the Price of $5.50

5 lb. Package includes the above-mentioned foods in one-half—is delivered for $2.80

We have different articles on our list. Special price list sent on demand.

100 of the best Dutch Cigars are delivered to the trenches for $4.20. 100 of the best Dutch Cigarettes, $1.85. Arrival guaranteed.

We are getting a number of reorders and letters with thanks from those that have already sent previous packages and received acknowledgment from the other side.

The above prices include all charges of postage, packing and delivery. Send money-order or check and state address of the sender and the person to whom the goods are consigned.

War Package Dept., International Import and Export Commission Syndicate
2 and 4 Stone Street **Telephone Broad 1159** **New York City**

REAL CHRISTMAS JOY

IN HAVING SOME OF OUR

REAL GERMAN

HUTZEL-BROT

The Most Delightful Baking Delicacy for the Holiday Season. Prepared under personal care from the finest imported fruits and nuts and is guaranteed to keep for months.

Put up in 25c and 50c Loaves. (Trade invited)
Sent to all parts of the U. S. (Carefully packed)

6 25c Loaves Express or Postpaid for $1.75
East of Chicago
Express or Postpaid, - West of Chicago, - $2.00

Lust's Health Food Bakery
S. E. Cor. 105th Street and Park Ave., New York City

Vol. III. No. 20

The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY *for* GERMANY *and* AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck · New York, December 22, 1915

Price 5 Cents

Copyright, 1915, by THE FATHERLAND Corporation · · · Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y., as Second Class Matter

ARE WE SECRETLY PLEDGED TO ENGLAND?

By Frederic Franklin Schrader

IT will behoove every American citizen who is not ready to surrender the sovereignty of his country to the jurisdiction of England to be on his guard. Back of the activity of the Administration, in ordering wholesale arrests on evidence supplied by a former British subject, now editor of the Providence *Journal*, looms the specter of that secret understanding between this country and England, which the late British Colonial Secretary Chamberlain described as "an agreement, an understanding, a compact, if you please," during a speech in the House of Commons.

What is taking place in the United States to-day with the aid of the Secret Service has its only parallel in the *lettre de cachet* of Louis XVI. No man apparently is safe from arrest who attacks the surrender of our government to the British crown, or the policies put into effect by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and John Ravelstoke Rathom through their willing tools in Washington. Publicly from platforms in New York and elsewhere Anglo-American speakers are advocating a union between England and the United States. Anglophile poets do not hesitate to sing of the glory of an Anglo-American merger. In every section of the country the Germans, not only of Germany but in the fourth generation, are attacked. A horde of writers and novelists, Robert Herrick in Chicago, Owen Wister in Philadelphia, Gertrude Atherton, Richard Harding Davis and Gouverneur Morris in New York, has been turned loose to familiarize the public with the idea of "amalgamation."

Prof. Usher, of St. Louis, as has been pointed out in previous issues of THE FATHERLAND, has openly avowed that there was a secret understanding between the Wilson Administration and the Government of England. The report that we would come to the aid of England in her last extremity has been mooted privately by Elihu Root and Joseph Choate, according to reports from sources which lend credibility to every statement made on the subject.

Is Mr. Wilson deliberately forcing us into the war? It appears so to others than ourselves. Joseph T. Griffin, one of the public school principals in Manhattan, in a remarkable letter to the President, said: "I am constrained to deplore the attitude your Excellency has taken in the present crisis. **It appears to me that by making unreasonable demands upon the German Government you are forcing this nation into a position which the Italian Government had taken before it entered the war.** It seems to me that the position you have taken will convert the present palpable sympathy of this nation toward the Allies into an overt act of alliance with them." The long letter of which this forms the introduction is the expression of a Spanish War veteran who traces his descent to English pre-Revolutionary stock.

It is daily growing more apparent that, having failed in securing the unified support of the country in his previous efforts to force a crisis, warned by the statement of Representative Mann, of Illinois, that the country will not follow Mr. Wilson into war, the issue of peace or war is to be forced upon Germany herself. No other construction on the persistent efforts of the Administration to badger the German Government and the Government of Austria-Hungary by charges of violating American neutrality, and sending away its diplomatic representatives and military attachés, seems even reasonable. Despite public exposures of the activity of British recruiting agents, from Seattle to New York, as printed in the New York *Evening Post* and other papers, no steps have been taken to send home any of the active agents of His Britannic Majesty's secret service. Despite the open violation of our harbors and seizures of our ships and cargoes by the English Government, the arrest of American citizens aboard neutral vessels; despite the pernicious activity of thousands of secret agents of Great Britain in the United States in the capacity of editors and assistants to our Secret Service, we see every day the increasing intimacy of the editor of the Providence *Journal* with the head of the nation in private conferences designed to bring about the arrest and conviction of American citizens on technical charges, and to hasten **a condition which will soon leave the Central Powers without representation, and clear the field to the English conspirators who have intrenched themselves on American territory.** No reprimand has been administered to a single Englishman. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice is a welcome guest at the White House and the State Department, but already there have been driven from our neutral shores by order of the Administration, since the war commenced:

The Turkish Minister,
Dr. Bernhard Dernburg,
Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador,
Capt. von Papen, German military attaché,
Capt. Boy-Ed, German naval attaché,

And we are told that this is only the beginning. Ere this appears in print it is morally certain that other representatives of the Central Powers will have received their passports.

All this is significant. The New York *Mail* calls upon the Administration for "the full facts"; for "the step taken by the State Department is so important and has so direct a bearing upon the future good relations between the United States and a great power with which the American people have been, and still are, on terms of amity, that no element of doubt should be left to nourish a sense of injustice or dissatisfaction in the hearts of any part of the people of the United States."

Can it be true that the President foresees certain defeat unless a war issue can be created which will solidify the country in one patriotic movement and perpetuate him in the White House another four years? It is rumored in circles close to the Administration that Mr. Wilson has pointed out in confidential ways that every "war President" has had a second term. The country will not swap horses while a war is on.

Meantime England is growing impatient at the annoyance of being confronted with diplomatic notes on the ravages which English cruisers have practiced upon our commerce. Although it took the Administration five months to brace itself for a protest, its regard for English sensitiveness has not been appreciated; England expects this American President to do his duty by "the mother country"; it calls for the terms of the bond. It expects the fulfillment of Mr. Chamberlain's "agreement, understanding, or compact, if you please," Prof. Usher's "secret verbal alliance" between the United States and the Allies opposed to Germany and Austria, whose existence the professor admitted to the St. Louis *Star*, according to that paper of the issue of May 2d last.

And every day Mr. Wilson is bringing us nearer to war. Speaking of his "rigid principles and inflexible temperament," which "is standing in the way of his handling a delicate situation successfully and without recourse to war," Dean Kirchwey, of Columbia, added: "President Wilson is making it difficult for the United States later to propose arbitration. It is bad statesmanship to place a nation in

a position where we have got to have war at the will of a foreign nation, whether we want it or not."

Mr. Wilson is pro-British and pro-Ally. He has never repudiated a letter credited to him addressed to President Poincaré, in which he expressed his sentiments in no mistakable manner. Only recently we read an account, vouched for by Mr. Julius Chambers, the well-known writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, of a gathering of pro-English sympathizers, which goes to prove that his pro-British leanings are widely recognized among his supporters. Admittedly, Mr. Chambers writes, the speech of the night was made by a prominent New Yorker, widely known as a Republican. who worked and voted for Woodrow Wilson. During his talk he castigated the Administration unmercifully. **"Even before a pro-British assemblage he charged the President with permitting England to dictate our foreign policy."**

We find the Detroit *Journal* charging him with acting on orders from London. "This brings us back to Major Langhorne, the American military observer with the Central Powers," the paper says. "Why was he recalled? He was recalled because the London censor, reading his private dispatches from Berlin to the President of the United States, informed our Government that these official American dispatches were too pro-German to suit the censor."

Mr. Wilson is among those who look upon the American Revolution in a somewhat different spirit from the majority of Americans. In nothing is his Anglican leanings betrayed more conclusively than in his American history where, speaking of the Tory desertions from New York into Canada to the number of 29,000, he says that "almost without exception they had been, in opinion, as thoroughly opposed as their neighbors to the policy of the King and Parliament toward the colonies. But they had not been willing to go **the ugly length of rebellion and of outright separation from England."** Mr. Wilson describes these traitors to their country, whom Washington condemned "in the bitterest words," in terms of praise as a class "accustomed to rule and furnish rulers," and distinguished by "pride of reputation, the compulsion of class spirit." He emphasizes that Lincoln was a minority President, and nowhere is he persuaded that American independence could could have been accomplished save as a gracious concession of England.

If President Wilson wants peace he is going about it in a devious way. But if he wants war at any price we can understand clearly why in August, 1913, in his message to Congress, he said: **"I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war of any kind from the United States,"** and why, in 1914, he held that a neutral power (the United States) is helpless to stop such exportation on the ground that it would otherwise be depriving the belligerent able to profit by it (England) of an advantage which the belligerent had won, or on the ground that it would thereby assist the other belligerent (Germany); and we can understand the meaning of a Washington dispatch in the Chicago *Tribune*, dated July 5th: "In case this campaign should be successful to the point of carrying through Congress the Hitchcock or other bills forbidding such arms export, President Wilson will exercise his right to veto."

President Wilson is apparently prepared to go to extremes; the recall of the German military attachés was made public on the day of the conviction of the Hamburg-American steamship officials and on the eve of the reconvening of Congress, as a political *tour de force*, a cumulative effect, designed to influence the national legislature in behalf of a sinister move toward Germany.

If Mr. Wilson wants to be re-elected at any price he is going about it the right way. He and the English-born editor of the Providence *Journal*, Secretary Lansing and Attorney-General Gregory (and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice?) held a conference, and the result was the dismissal of two German attachés. A few more moves on the political chessboard, the announcement that Count von Bernstorff is no longer *persona grata*, an ultimatum to Germany on the *Lusitania* question, and we shall have war! And history informs us that the American people never change their President during a war. "The mother country" will be saved—perhaps, and the dream of Roosevelt, Choate, Root, Harvey, Eliot and the rest will have been translated into reality. In 1916 or 1917 we shall be part of the Union of Great Britain and the United States, or *merged*, as Gouverneur Morris puts it in his lecture on the French war films.

SENATOR SMITH STRIKES THE KEYNOTE

FOR nearly a year President Wilson has conducted the business of this country with a free hand, regardless of Congress, or any sentiment other than that which was breathed into his willing ears by a cabinet in part made up of men born under the British crown, or a press working in connection with Wall Street, the British ammunition agent for the United States, J. P. Morgan, and the munitions makers sending $3,000,000 worth of shrapnel and gunpowder to England every working day in the week. Only British influences have been operative upon his mind and conscience in all these weary months of absolute rule, *a rule utterly impossible to the Kaiser under the German constitution.*

But Congress is in session at last, and not a week had gone by before Mr. Wilson and Sir Edward Grey had to listen to statements from Senator Hoke Smith, Senator Walsh and others which, if printed in THE FATHERLAND, would have subjected it to threats of prosecution.

The standpoint of these patriotic Americans is the standpoint of THE FATHERLAND. We have fought, all alone, the attempt of Mr. Wilson and Secretary Lansing to confuse the public mind over the issues between this country and the Allies, the attempt to cloak under a smug assumption of virtuous indignation regarding the death of American citizens aboard English munitions transports, their failure to take determined action regarding the crimes committed against the United States by England and France, against American vessels, American cargoes and the abuse of the American flag by English pirate ships, like the *Baralong*, the *Colonian* and others.

At the lowest estimate fifty native-born Americans have been murdered in Mexico without creating an issue of peace or war. *Under the Wilson Administration American citizens have had no protection save when sailing in Allied bottoms.*

While thousands of Germans are being sent to their death by the Wilson-protected shrapnel shipments from American ports, German citizens in this country are railroaded to prison for sending food to their nationals at sea. While the Wilson Administration stops the parcel post, so that American citizens may be prevented from sending condensed milk to the children of Germany, for Christmas, it diverts the public conscience from its heinous offense against humanity by hypocritical preachments on national morality and Christian duty, and the President invites his cabinet to kneel in prayer preparatory to discussing measures for the further protection of the traffic in arms.

Senator Smith has warned Mr. Wilson that the United States are not a vassal of England, and after his powerful speech in the Senate, last week, publicly rebuked Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, one of the most bigoted Tories in the halls of Congress, for his attempt to confuse the issues. It was to be expected that Lodge would use his position in the Senate to protect "the mother country" when called to account for her assault on our commerce and independence, as she was called to account by Jefferson, by Madison and by Grant, and the rebuke administered to the pestiferous Senator from Massachusetts had some of the vigor that still characterized an American administration when Senator Smith was a member of President Cleveland's cabinet, and Cleveland had to deal with English insolence and pretensions. He said:

"I am not surprised at the speech or at the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. Almost from the beginning of the war there has been a class of people—good people—who have almost succeeded in suppressing any inquiry into the British restraints upon our commerce simply by suggesting sympathy for the lives that have been lost. **But I suspect that these cries of sympathy come from persons interested in munitions plants that are making shipments to Great Britain. They come from those patriots who, to say the least, have not lost anything from munitions.** No one cares more for the loss of life than I do, but to forbid an inquiry such as I have suggested by recurring to the loss of life in a way that moves the heart of any red-blooded man does not seem to me quite fair. **It seems an effort to distract attention from the law-**

lessness of Great Britain. These persons have always held —and many newspapers likewise—that efforts to restrain the oppressive British blockade came from sordid motives."

Senator Walsh, of Montana, likewise criticised the Administration, and Senator Curtis, of Kansas, immediately introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the Administration's disregard of the rights of American citizens by Great Britain.

The great inarticulate mass of Americans, who can express their revolt against Wilsonism only on Election Day, stands solidly behind these men of courage and conviction, and will continue to do so as long as they stand up for American principles.

That the President's message will result in twenty Socialists being sent to Congress in the next election is the prediction of Representative Meyer London, whose words are significant at this time:

"When I saw the representatives of both the Democratic and Republican parties applauding that part of the message which suggested a new inquisition in this country—the so-called issue of the hyphen—I realized that a real crisis in American politics had arrived.

"To attempt to cast the odium justly due a small band of criminals upon millions of the same race is unpardonable in a democracy. It can result only in cant and hypocrisy where every blackguard will be forgiven his sins, if only he will profess patriotism.

"When Democrats and Republicans, in an era of national peace, invite this terror, they begin a civil war more destructive than between any two geographical divisions."

Mr. Wilson's friends in London will take notice that the period of one-man rule is over for the present. When Senator Smith declared that this country must be independent of England he sounded the keynote to which millions of voters will rally when the time comes.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

Baron Erich Zwiedinek von Südenhorst—Entrusted With the Great Task of Preserving Peace Between the United States and Austria-Hungary

WITH Ambassador Dumba's recall from Washington in September, 1915, the affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy were intrusted to the First Secretary of Legation, Baron Erich Zwiedinek von Südenhorst, who, in the capacity of a Chargé d' Affaires, has become the chief representative of the Dual Monarchy in the United States. Under ordinary circumstances little importance is attached to similar changes which usually have the character of a merely temporary measure. They occur, so to say, automatically, whenever an ambassador leaves his post temporarily, or even after the recall or death of an ambassador, until such time as the newly appointed representative has handed his credentials to the Government of the country to which he has been accredited. Baron Zwiedinek, however, was called upon to take charge of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy under conditions which were far from normal and at a time when the responsibilities connected with such a mission exceeded by far their usual scope. Over night he found himself on the pedestal of publicity, carrying the heavy burden of the full responsibilities of an ambassador, under conditions which, to say the least, are apt to render his task extremely difficult. The abnormal circumstances which accompanied Dr. Dumba's departure increased the public interest in the personality of his temporary successor, who may, for some time to come, conduct the diplomatic intercourse between his country and the Government of the United States. Being practically cut off from direct communication with his superiors in Vienna, Baron Zwiedinek has to face all the emergencies alone and will have to act independently, where other diplomats in similar positions can rely on ample instruction from their respective governments. Undoubtedly his position is difficult, but undoubtedly, too, he will prove equal to the task. His own as well as his father's life history justifies the presumption that, in spite of the poison gases emitted by the Providence *Journal*, Baron von Zwiedinek will discharge his duties as a Chargé d' Affaires with the skill of a man who has grown up in a diplomatic atmosphere and who can look back on many years of diplomatic experience.

He was born on August 29, 1870, the son of Julius Baron Zwiedinek von Südenhorst who, at his present age of eighty-two, can pride himself upon having served his country during a period of fifty years. Having started his career in the Consular Service he rapidly advanced to high and important posts. He became Consul-General at Beirut in 1872, and diplomatic agent in Bucharest in 1877, whence he was called for special duties to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Vienna. In 1880 he was attached to the Conference of Ambassadors at Berlin, and was subsequently appointed delegate to the Administration of the Imperial Ottoman Debt. In 1884 he returned to the Foreign Office in Vienna where he remained till September, 1906. He enjoyed Emperor Francis Joseph's special goodwill and accompanied him on his journey to St. Petersburg. In consideration of his excellent services the Emperor in 1895 made him his Privy Councillor and bestowed upon him the Grand Cross of the Austrian Order of St. Leopold. Baron Erich Zwiedinek von Südenhorst, his son, is a Doctor of Laws and a lieutenant in the reserve of the Austro-Hungarian army. He joined the Austrian Civil Service in 1893 and subsequently passed his examinations for the Consular Service. After having undergone a practical training in Court, he was first attached to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in Constantinople and soon afterwards joined the Austro-Hungarian Embassy there. He was made a Vice-Consul in 1889, and was transferred to Madrid, where he joined the Embassy as an Attaché a year later. Afterwards he served as Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, London, and Bern. In 1905 Baron Zwiedinek was appointed Secretary to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy at Washington, where he was promoted to the rank of First Secretary of Legation on November 1, 1912.

We hope that he may be able to weather the storm that at present threatens the relations between the country he so ably represents and Mr. Wilson's Secretary of State.

WHO IS HE ANYHOW?

THE Providence *Journal* says that the recall of Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. von Papen, the German attachés, was decided upon after several conferences attended by President Wilson, Attorney-General Gregory, Secretary of State Lansing and a representative of the Providence *Journal*.

This is extremely interesting as showing who are counselling the President in his present course. We suggest, however, that the President institute an inquiry into the antecedance and past history of one of his principal advisers mentioned in connection with the conference. As the editor of the Providence *Journal* was born and reared under the British flag, American citizens who have the welfare of their country at heart and who still maintain a sense of national honor, have a right to know something about the lay person who is permitted to attend a conference fraught with such far-reaching and possible catastrophal consequences as this one, and who is allowed to influence national policies from the consideration of which every member of the President's cabinet, save the Secretary of State and Attorney-General, is excluded. Is this person an American citizen, and is he the same who at one time resided in British Columbia or Canada, in San Francisco and Chicago, before he removed to Providence?

HUGO MUENSTERBERG DEFINES THEO. ROOSEVELT AS A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY

The Fatherland prints the following letter without endorsing the conclusions reached by the author. It seems to us inconceivable that the German Americans could support Roosevelt in view of his insults and gratuitous assaults on the good name of the German race. It is difficult to see how Mr. Roosevelt can atone for his conduct during the present war. We have not heard one word from him on the seizure of several hundred American ships by Great Britain in defiance of international law. We have not heard one roar from him in condemnation of the violation of the neutrality of Greece by the Allies. We might forgive him, if he had thundered as temperamentally against the Anglo-hyphenates as against German Americans. There are other presidential possibilities, which will be discussed in our columns, besides Mr. Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt. We do not believe that the German Americans will have to choose between the devil of Rooseveltism and the deep sea of Wilson. We nevertheless publish Professor Muensterberg's letter because it boldly attacks a problem that every German American may have to solve for himself before the next presidential election.

MY dear Colleague:

As you are a faithful observer of our American turmoil, and as I have promised to send you all kinds of symptomatic material for your collection of human documents in this strange year, I must by all means send you the enclosed article, "Germany's Lessons for the United States," by our amazing Colonel Roosevelt in yesterday's *Evening Mail*. But if you were to read it without commentary, you would hardly recognize how much future history there is written between the lines. Do not forget that there are only eleven months before the next President is to be elected, and that during this whole time the presidential issue controls every movement on the American chessboard. No one can know what the year may bring and the unexpected may upset the subtlest speculations. But at this moment the presidential problem is simply: Wilson or Roosevelt, and both men know it. Every other name is merely parlor gossip. Wilson and Roosevelt are the two camps; and this *Evening Mail* article is the bridge over which the German Americans can reach the Roosevelt camp again.

Of course, this seems to you impossible, and millions of German-Americans are so indignant with the rough rider that they feel certain that no one from their ranks ought to cross this bridge. They see that this bridge leads over an abyss, and they feel dizzy in looking into the depths of it. Particularly in Roosevelt, they say, these wild explosions, these utterly unfair attacks on German honor, are inexcusable for all time. There have been always plenty of political leaders, with strong English or French leanings, who interpreted their Americanism in terms of second-hand Britishry. But Roosevelt had so clearly marked his lack of liking for England and had shown such a distinct appreciation of the Teutons that this pro-Ally turn and his vituperation of the German nation and Government appeared a thousand times worse than the scorn of those who knew no better. To be sure, I myself cannot judge well, as I have not read a line in his book nor any of his magazine articles. I should not do so under any circumstances, just as I never read the war books of Charles W. Eliot and of other men whose lifework I do not want to see marred and blurred and defaced in my own imagination by their misguided temper which in a heated hour denies everything great and noble which they have achieved.

Yet even the crumbs which the newspapers serve and which I cannot overlook are sufficient to show the absurdity of many of Roosevelt's statements, even in the last few months. Did you happen to see what he said about the brutal barbarity with which the Germans punished Miss Cavell compared with the sweet leniency with which the English dismissed an American boy who was accused of spying. The fact is that that boy was mentally deficient and no country in the world is in the habit of punishing insane people for their pathological acts, while every nation would punish a woman who, under the cover of a charitable profession, organized an elaborate spy system. Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt knew that during the war both the French and the Belgians had executed women spies; yet his rage was only against the Germans. It seems to me that he reached his climax when with strident voice he yelled his enthusiasm for the photoplay, "The Battle Cry of Peace." Fancy a moving picture show in which New York is attacked by an anonymous enemy which in every outer detail is characterized as German, and in which the invading army is shown simply as a horde of degenerates whose whole warfare means loot and rape. Mothers must kill their daughters in order that they may not fall into the hands of the officers. There was never a meaner insult. Of course, it defeated its own purpose; for instead of showing the pathos of war and suggesting American preparedness, it simply seemed to demonstrate that every warrior is a criminal. I never saw on the stage anything esthetically and morally more disgusting: and yet Roosevelt called it "the most educational drama I have ever witnessed." I could give you a dozen such instances. But, after all, is it really worth while getting excited over such fireworks and to take it for real firing?

The little bits of abuse which I have read and the large piles of it which I have succeeded in avoiding would indeed separate any other politician for all time from the self-respecting German American voters. But the case of Roosevelt is entirely different. Every American knows him, some hate him, many love him; but no one takes him without a grain of salt. It would be simply absurd to measure his words by the same scale as those of Root or Taft or Wilson. But the chief thing is that no one would like him other than he is. Not only that we tolerate his inconsistencies, but he would no longer be himself, if his utterances ever become consistent. He is loyal to himself and, therefore, to the nation, only by exaggerating every argument and shooting beyond the mark. Whenever two Americans talk about him, they can take it for granted that they agree in the essentials, namely, that he is intolerable, that all he says is wrong, that, after all which has happened, he is an impossible presidential candidate, that he is the greatest man America has and that surely he will be President again. German Americans must seriously regret Roosevelt's act in going on the anti-German path, but they would make fools of themselves if they were to protest against the exaggerations in his anti-German exclamations. That is his temperament and his temper, the most superficial thing in the man.

There remains, of course, the very fact that he has been trapped into the nets of those who wove the pro-Ally newspaper opinion in this country. But even there Roosevelt is hardly to blame. He was slowly pushed to his platform by the events of the day. I have not the slightest doubt that there could have been no greater good fortune for Germany, as far as America is concerned, than if Roosevelt had been President in August, 1914. His temperament would never have allowed him to take the passive attitude of a real neutral. Those unforgettable words with which Wilson characterized the neutrality which, as the events have shown, was not attainable in this country would never have come from the lips of the vehement Colonel. What he would have done with the whole vigor of his robust personality would have been to resist England's attack against America's independence. On the day on which England cut the German cables to America and made this nation dependent upon the British censor in those decisive weeks in which American public opinion was to be formed, he would have been found not only fulminating words but means for energetic action. He probably would have threatened an embargo on arms if the means of communication and information from both belligerent sides were not put at the service of the American nation at once. The public opinion of the first weeks would have stood behind him in the demand and a dam would have been built against that flood of lies which inundated

the country. As the land was unprepared to resist this British propaganda, public opinion necessarily took the anti-German trend, the newspapers pushed on the masses until the masses pushed on the newspapers, and from week to week it became less possible to recognize that there are two sides to the moral issues of this world conflict. As soon as the British side had been bolstered up as the truly American side, Roosevelt could live out his nature only by rushing into the popular camp with all his megaphones. From Sagamore Hill he really could not do otherwise; in the White House he would have been the leader of the anti-Allies. The psychological equation of his personality makes him a pro-German in all that is best in him, and only his temper and his perpetual desire to be with the masses made him a pro-Ally. But thinking of the future the German Americans ought to consider the core of the personality and not the superficial gesture.

This war will not last forever. You wrote in your last letter that Germany is prepared for many years. I know it, and yet I am convinced that peace will come soon. In Russia, Italy and France the men have not lost the noble patriotic virtue but they have lost the elasticity of the nervous system. They do not mind the deadly wounds, but they do mind the cold feet, the catarrhs and the dirt; they are sick of it. Peace will come soon, and he who thinks of the future must think of the time afterward. No doubt it will be a time of great inner reorganization in America as everywhere in the world. Of course, you know the amiable anti-German papers of to-day have assured me again and again in the last year that I do not know anything about the American mind and the American nation, the same papers which, when my book, "The Americans," appeared, proclaimed that no foreigner had ever looked so deeply into the true character and spirit of America. If any of that power of social analysis has stayed with me, I feel sure that this reorganization of America will imbue the American nation with German ideals. The spirit of thoroughness, of subordination to the idea of the whole, of belief in the expert, of discipline in education, of respect for science and theoretical scholarship, of military training and preparedness, of civil service and centralization will grow and grow. Yes, I believe sincerely that this will be all over the world the greatest gain for the Teutonic side in this war. From a purely political standpoint I suppose that England will be the chief winner, as it always has been when other nations fought for it, whether Germany wins or loses. Even if Germany is victorious, and I am sure that it will be, and if it wins the outlet to Asia for which it longed, yet England would have the greater profit. Its arch-enemy, Russia, is crushed, one of its chief competitors, France, is for a long time weakened, and America has been taught once more England's supremacy. On the other hand, America will gain large economic advantages from the exhaustion of Europe. But while in this way Great Britain will profit politically and America financially, whether Germany wins or loses, culturally, and that means morally, Germany will win whether it loses or wins. The spirit of German submission to an ideal will spread in the world with an undreamt of power. There will be no difference between republics and monarchies, between large States and small States; all alike will shake off the eighteenth century philosophy of utilitarianism with its doctrines of the greatest pleasure for the greatest number, and instead of it the Kantian spirit of the eternal value of the fulfilment of duty with its demands for discipline and authority and true moral freedom will take hold of every nation. A new rivalry on a higher level will arise, and in this new struggle, too, America must hope to be one of the leaders. The future of these United States must, therefore, he put into the hands of men whose inmost mind is tuned to this great moral message. Among the present-day politicians of America no one is as well prepared as Roosevelt to hear this new call and to send the message ringing throughout the nation. Read this paper in the *Evening Mail*, which I enclose, on "Germany's Lessons for the United States." Of course, it is all familiar to the German and sounds trivial, but in this land of social atrocity stories about German life, it is a splendid word for the truth. If the German American voters do not think of their irritation but of their great cultural values, they ought to pardon Roosevelt's tasteless gestures and to welcome his sound understanding of German ideals.

I hear you saying that this is demanding too much, as Roosevelt clearly wants America to go to war against Germany. But this is not the case. He says only that America ought to have gone to war a long time ago—not now; and a long time ago he spoke quite differently. It is a Platonic warfare which ought not to trouble any friend of American neutrality. The only people who want war to-day are some capitalists. They have been unable to lay the burden of the French-English war loan on the American public, and as they fear the consequences of this failure they hope that an American participation in the war would give some new lustre to the half-lost allies cause and would keep up the market value of the loan. But President Wilson is too sober to be carried away by this wind from Wall Street, and Roosevelt is not playing the game of the brokers either. Hence there is no real danger of war, unless the staff of the Providence *Journal* undertakes some torpedoing on its own account.

But if neither Wilson nor Roosevelt want war with Germany and if both recommend policies, which in the eyes of the German Americans appear unneutral and pro-English, with the greater strenuousness on the Roosevelt side, why then is it worth while at all to consider the bridges over the abyss between the German Americans and the Roosevelt camp? Politics, my friend.

The German Americans—I mean by that, of course, not the few Germans in the land like me, but the millions of American citizens of German descent—have been the victims of unspeakable cruelty. There are no more loyal American citizens than they. Loyalty lies deep in their character. In accordance with the German principles they think less of their selfish welfare than of the ideals of Americanism. In this respect even the average Anglo-American, with his utilitarian life philosophy, is not so strongly American as the average German American. To be sure, it is a grotesque fancy when editorial writers claim that those millions who came from Germany in the last forty years streamed to America because they preferred the American republican State form to the German constitution. This was true of the little group who came long before the German Empire was founded, but not in the last half century. The people came chiefly because the economic chances were more favorable, as you know well. Yet as soon as they had come here and decided to stay they became enthusiastic Americans with the sincere slogan "America first." But this "America first" for them did not mean forgetfulness of the land of their parents and their relatives at home and, therefore, they felt it their natural duty to counteract every effort to produce discord between America and Germany. It was surely not disloyal for them to rise indignantly to protest when British schemers tried to force their own beloved American State into line with Germany's enemies. Moreover, "America first" did not mean to them that they must accept any superficial idea of America which some particular influential groups proclaimed as the proper model. The America to which they wanted to devote themselves first was to be filled not with the Anglo-Saxon idea of the eighteenth century, but it was to be an America in which the whole population realized its ideals. They felt that they would be disloyal to true Americanism if they did not contribute all the best intellectual and moral treasures which they brought across the ocean to the economic and spiritual welfare of the country to which they swore allegiance.

But as soon as the British censor had succeeded in shaping the anti-German mood of the nation, it was only natural that their sympathy with the suffering of Germany should be shrewdly denounced as disloyalty to America. When they proclaimed what Roosevelt now says in black and white in Germany's praise, they were hunted as if "Germany first" were their treacherous warcry. And here the great chance seemed open for those who want to re-elect President Wilson. Many of them simply argued as follows: The German-American vote is rather certainly ours, because if Roosevelt is the other man the German Americans will be forced to support Wilson, as they could never pardon Roosevelt who has vituperated against them without measure. If we are sure of the German Americans we can afford to persecute them if by that we can gain the support of those radicals who otherwise would rush to Roosevelt. Nothing is necessary but to irritate the German Americans until they react in a passionate way. As soon as they become insulting there will be an outburst among the anti-Germans, and they all will stand by the present Administration. This idea was not bad at all. But, as I said, it depended for its success on the conviction that the German Americans could never find their way back to Roosevelt. Now

Roosevelt has begun to build the bridge. If the German Americans see the small things small and the great things great, they will not stumble over adjectives. From this day on those around Wilson know that it may happen that Roosevelt will be carried into the White House on German American shoulders.

This surely does not mean that Roosevelt will begin to praise German policies or that the Democratic party will acknowledge that it was wrong to denounce the loyalty of the German Americans. Both sides have to continue their anti-German play—less for the gallery of the political theatre than for the New York-Boston rows of the orchestra. Moreover, it would be miserable politics if the German Americans were suddenly to swing their columns over the slender bridge which Roosevelt has built. On the contrary, they ought not to commit themselves at all.

It would be a new political blunder of the German Americans, after many old ones, if they were to break to-day with President Wilson completely. Even if they feel that his sympathies are strongly on the English side of the world conflict they ought to show a fair understanding for this emotional one-sidedness. Wilson's mother was British. Wilson's four grandparents were British. Is it not most honorable and natural that he feels for England as they feel for Germany? That ought surely not to be a cause for an irreparable break. On the contrary, they can hardly feel respect for a man who does not sympathize with the land of his parents. Such loyalty makes the best Americans, Anglo-Americans and German Americans. Above all, they ought not to forget war was on the threshold of the American land and it was Woodrow Wilson who thrust it out. He stood for peace when fanatics cried for war against Germany. Every German American ought to be thankful for that and ought not to be over-sensitive when the President sometimes exaggerates his complaints with a phraseology which reminds the surprised reader of his martial opponent. Finally, Wilson's preparedness program corresponds surely to the traditional ideas of the German Americans about the duties of the individual to the State. Wilson and Roosevelt both are still to-day possibilities for the German American voter, and their words and actions in the next ten months must decide whom they will elect.

How things can go we have just experienced here in New England. When the governor of Massachusetts was to be elected the German Americans could easily have declared beforehand that they would vote for the one or the other party. They were clever enough to refuse to do so and to hold the whip over both parties up to the last moment. The inmost circles of both parties knew that their candidate could not win against the German Americans and both parties were ready to seek their favor. They know how much the final vote was determined by German American influence. This repeats itself not only on a larger scale, but with much more strength on the national battle-field where the German Americans form a much larger part than here in English-French-Irish Massachusetts.

The presidential elections of next November will be decided by the German Americans, and both sides know it. The German Americans will show a strength of which no one had any idea at the last elections. They have been hazed, have been persecuted, they have lost their old friends, they have been boycotted, their earnings have dwindled, their cup of bitterness has been filled to the brim. History has shown everywhere that a racial element of a nation, however near it was to complete assimilation in its background, is at once strengthened in its racial unity if it becomes the victim of persecution, and with its unity grows its power. The more the German Americans have to suffer the more decisive in the next election they will be. They will finally work together and help either Wilson or Roosevelt. But both parties ought to know that the way to the other side stands wide open. The German Americans will faithfully think of their oath of allegiance and understand that they serve America best if they choose as President the man who will most surely keep this land from any racial struggle. Their symbol of honor is the hyphen. Any candidate will be doomed who changes the hyphen into a dash. The dash is a sign of separation, but the hyphen always unites.

I have written too much about politics to add anything personal to my long unwieldy letter. But I have done what you asked me. By the next mail I shall supplement that letter by more personal news, hoping sincerely that good news from you will continue.

Cordially yours,

HUGO MUENSTERBERG.

LLOYD GEORGE ON GERMAN MILITARISM, 1914

THE New York *Times* continues to harp on its favorite string about German militarism and the necessity of destroying it for the benefit of civilization—and, incidentally, that English navalism may not be further embarrassed in control of the seas. It takes its cue from Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey, whose spokesman it has been for lo, these many years. Turn back to the *Times'* file and consult the issue of January 2, 1914. There, under a London date of January 1st, you will see an interview with Lloyd George reprinted from the London *Chronicle*, in which that famous statesman exonerated Germany of any wanton policy of aggression and logically explained why Germany supports her army in a fit condition.

"The German army," he said, "was vital to the very life and independence of the nation itself, surrounded as Germany was by nations, each of which possessed armies almost as powerful as her own. Hence, Germany was spending huge sums of money on the expansion of her military resources."

According to this eminent authority, then, Germany was not building up a great military machine to threaten the world, but as something "vital to the very life and independence of the nation itself." He dismissed the idea of Germany threatening England as wholly improbable, for he said: "That is why I feel convinced that, even if Germany ever had any idea of challenging our supremacy at sea, the exigencies of the military situation must necessarily put it completely out of her head."

Six months before the war broke out the leading statesman in the Asquith cabinet repudiated the thought that Germany had militant designs on any country. German militarism as an issue developed within an incredibly short time in order to serve the sinister purpose for which it was created. The German Chancellor has not stated the case better than Lloyd George.

SOME MORE THOUGHTS OF A "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN

Mr. Wilson has seen the ominous conjunction of the planets which spell defeat, and is now going to make the German Americans so unpopular that his opponent will be ashamed to have them vote for him.

There is one thing that Mr. Wilson so far has not called the German Americans: Huns. But then the campaign for his renomination is yet in its infancy.

The President's plan of campaign to render the German American element unpopular strikes a new campaign note. Sounds like a plot for a Belasco drama.

If the German American vote is to be rendered so unpopular by Mr. Wilson that both he and Root will be ashamed to accept it, Mr. Bryan will probably not object to having it counted for him.

WHY THE TEUTONIC ALLIES ARE BEATING THEIR ENEMIES

IN view of the sure defeat of the allied forces in Macedonia it would seem a logical military move for the Allies to anticipate matters by retiring without further sacrifice. As a military move, considering only the forces already involved it would be the course of wisdom. But, unfortunately there are, for the Allies, other considerations beside military.

The principal of these is Roumania. Were the Allies to abandon Serbia, the loss of prestige throughout the near and far east would be as great as to have incalculable results. Both Teutons and Allies are exerting every influence on Roumania to take up the sword. As Roumania sees the probability of her sister States in the Balkans being greatly augmented in territory, wealth and population, her future peace and indeed her salvation may force a decision.

The Allies, as long as they can maintain themselves in Macedonia, may postpone Roumania's action. They certainly cannot dictate it. Roumania already sees before her a nation which, deluded by false hopes and deceived by broken promises, has been crushed by the heel of the conqueror. Promises will not stir her, nor will dreams, engendered by the Allies of a Roumanian Bessarabia and Bukowina, assume a form sufficiently real to be a temptation.

Acts and acts only can give the Allies hope of ultimate assistance. And the only territory in which such acts can be sufficiently patent is Macedonia. There seems, therefore, nothing for the Allies to do but to send and to keep on sending troops to Salonika as long as they can keep the railroad open.

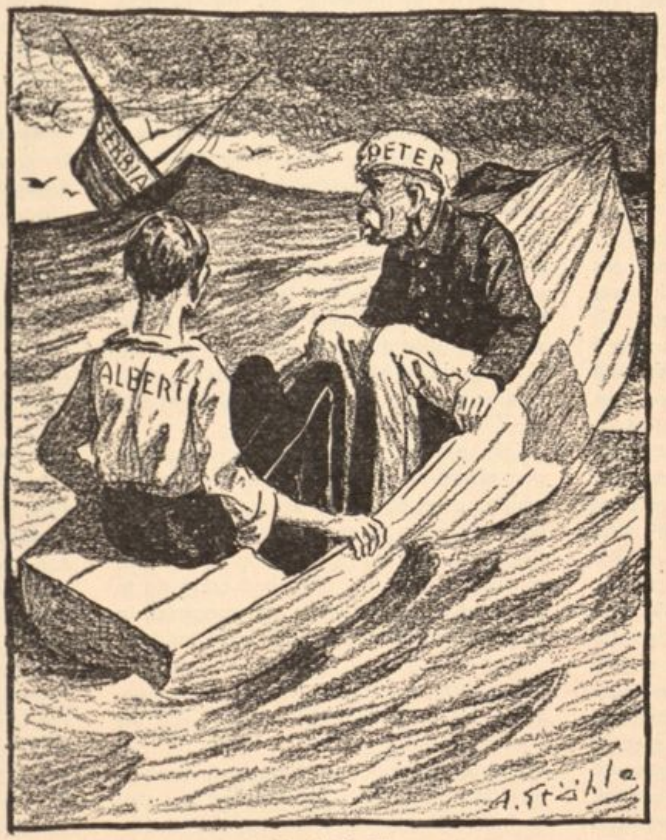
This does not take into account the effect on Egypt and India. In the case of Egypt, it is not apparent why she should be a source of worry. As was pointed out some weeks ago, the incomplete Bagdad railroad, the long march over the desert sands of the Sinai Peninsula, and the addition of nearly a thousand miles of battle line—combined to make Suez and the Suez Canal an almost impossible addition to the Kaiser's objectives. In India, however, where there has already been evidence of decided unrest by reason of Britain's pre-occupation in the west, serious revolution might result.

It was noticeable that at the council of war held in France during the past week, General Joffre was the accepted leader, not Earl Kitchener nor General French. This is interesting as indicating possibly the passing of Great Britain as the dominating influence in the Allies military affairs.

Neuve Chapelle saw the beginning of what should have been a great victory, truly important in its results. But its end saw the infantry disrupted and disorganized by an advance of only two miles, the British artillery pumping shrapnel and shell into their own infantry as fast as the artillerymen could work the guns, and utter lack of co-operation between the arms.

Somewhat later the German counter-stroke came and the French saw the lines of the British thrust back around the Ypres salient, saw their first line of trenches occupied by the Germans, and the entire position at Ypres threatened, and this after numerous thrusts against the French line in the Argonne and elsewhere had been thrown back.

Then came the operations against the Dardanelles. If history comments on this move at all it will be only to point out its impossibility. No nation but an England led by a popular superstition to believe in a navy to which anything was possible would have for a moment even considered an operation against land fortifications without a thoroughly worked-out co-operative plan between the military and naval branches of the service. England's realization came too late and the fighting on Gallipoli has disposed of over three British army corps with absolutely nothing to show for it but another inglorious defeat. And now there is absolutely no chance of doing much more by way of Gallipoli than has yet been done. There remain out of this venture two considerations—first, how to get off the peninsula, and, second, what will be the effect on British prestige in the Far East if the troops do leave?



Drawn for THE FATHERLAND *by A. Staehle.*
WHAT IT MEANS TO SERVE ENGLAND

The next blunder made its appearance in the latter part of September in the drive in Artois against Lens. Here the mistakes of Neuve Chapelle were repeated. The British went forward at Loos and advanced some distance east of Hill No. 60. The British commander at this part of the line selected the time when the British advance line was over a mile to the east of the present position to go to sleep—mentally, if not actually. The result was that when the advance troops had penetrated deeply into the German lines and were exhausted by their efforts, British reserves were nowhere to be found, and a movement which should and could have shaken, if not broken, the German hold on Lille was almost entirely fruitless. How the Black Watch was left unsupported to bear the brunt of the German counterattack which followed immediately was told in detail shortly after the battle. The discouraging feature was its effect on the French plans. For months the French had been preparing for this advance at a not inconsiderable sacrifice of men and shell. All the fighting in the Labyrinth, in front of Souchez, and at Notre Dame de Lorette that marked the late Spring and Summer had for its object an advance against Lens and the German communications at Lille. But the incompetence of British leadership nullified it.

Lastly—and this affects England alone rather than her allies—there is the British defeat by the German-led Turkish troops in the region of Bagdad. Late in September the British forces under General Townshend won a decisive victory over the Turks in Mesopotamia between the towns of Kut and Nakhailat on the Tigris. But in the week past the tables were turned and it was the British Army that was in retreat.

(The above extract is not taken from the "Berliner Tageblatt"; nor is it written by the Military Expert of THE FATHERLAND; *it is to be found strangely enough in the December 12th issue of the New York "Times," the organ of the Allies in this country, and is signed by that paper's Military Expert.)*

ADVENTURES IN BELGIUM UNDER GERMAN RULE

By Louis Viereck

(*Staff Correspondent of* THE FATHERLAND)

EACH franctireur case must be judged according to its own merits. Except in Belgium and Kalicz, the civilian population has rarely attacked German troops. But even the Belgian incidents vary in their nature. Whilst official investigations are still going on we must be satisfied with the evidence of eye-witnesses who are trustworthy. There are two kinds of franctireur attacks, those committed by individual fanatics, which were of no great consequence, and those carried out by whole districts, with carefully laid plans, and which were not only supplied with sporting-guns and revolvers, but possessed regular artillery, chiefly machine guns. Of the latter kind was the city of Louvain, where the franctireur attack was enacted at a moment when it was erroneously believed that the German army had been decisively beaten near Antwerp. Rittmeister von Esmarch gives the following account of the events: "It was Tuesday, 25th of August, 1914. At 6 P. M. we had arrived at Louvain. We had unloaded the horses and the first *echelon*.

We were to take quarters immediately. On the way I received orders by the adjutant to call the men to arms because our troops were fighting some ten kilometers out of town. The horses and the first *echelon* were to go to the Place de la République, to feed there and then join the troops. The commander, I was told, had already left in his automobile. So we stationed ourselves in the square. It was now 8 o'clock, and darkness set in. Regiments of infantry marched past us. Since I had only staff guards to protect the carts I asked a passing regiment of infantry to let me have a company for reinforcement. When I had stationed it at the lower end of the square, I rode to the upper end to see the forage superintendent, my object being to hurry him up.

"When I arrived there it struck 9 o'clock in complete darkness. I saw a rocket go up and at the same time shots were fired from all houses. The inhabitants shot through the lowered shutters through which one could see the flash of the guns. Holes must have been bored into them and one must conclude that the whole assault was well prepared. I then wanted to gallop down to the company which had been retained as a reinforcement in order to make arrangements. As I could not go right across the mass of carts I had to ride round them. In doing so I was shot off my horse at the side of the square. Four shots hit and many others grazed me. The next thing that happened was that the horses of the transport-wagons shied and bolted. I was run over, and had both shoulders dislocated. Later on I found out that my orderly had saved my life. I was now near the company and I managed to give my orders. They had in the meantime opened fire at all the houses, thereby effectually stopping the firing of the people who lived in them. They had evidently not noticed in the dark that reinforcements had been left behind and were not afraid. The houses of the square were now attacked by the men of the company who smashed in the doors, and set fire to the houses by throwing burning petroleum lamps into the rooms, or by knocking off the gas-jets, lighting the escaping gas and throwing blankets and curtains into the flames. When the smoke spread and thickened, the franctireurs rushed downstairs into the open. They had their guns or revolvers still in their hands. They were wild-looking men. I never saw such human scum in all my life. All of these men were shot by the soldiers who stood waiting outside, *but women and children were allowed to pass unharmed*. At the same time another regiment of infantry had been detained at the railway station and these were charged with clearing the town from franctireurs, who continued to fire from houses all night and the following day.

"My wounds were made by a machine gun placed on the balcony of the hotel in which our staff was to be quartered. The hotel was in a by-street, two houses from the corner of the square. Later on my men reported to me that they had crept up to the hotel along the walls and succeeded in disposing of the men who were working the machine gun by shooting at them from below through an aperture. Then they entered the hotel, shot the landlord and the waiters, and set fire to the hotel. Several others and myself were brought to the hospital and bandaged. The hospital was shot at from the opposite houses so that the infantry had first to clear those houses during the night. At noon on the following day the wounded, I among them, were transported to the station and were again shot at. While we were still waiting at the station for the departure of the train fifteen cavalry horses came galloping up in a mad flight, without their riders, who had been shot down by franctireurs. As my wounds forbade a further journey, I had to be taken off the train again at Liége."

Belgian sentiment was deeply stirred. The resentment about the supposed destruction of Louvain was general. It was said that at Louvain not Belgian franctireurs, but German troops had, by mistake, fired at German troops and thus decided the fate of the town. But an eye-witness, the correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* confirms that a planned franctireur attack had taken place. The shooting began from a house opposite the station where the quarters of the commander of the town and of the staff were situated. It spread from house to house, from street to street. This correspondent, too, has established the fact that the franctireurs used a machine gun outside the hotel opposite the railway station.

A nurse from Louvain spoke to a German officer who explained the punishment of Louvain as follows: "When the town was occupied everything was quiet at first. The burghers had given up their arms. The German garrison was not annoyed by the citizens with whom it managed to get on fairly well. Later on, the dead bodies of 50 German soldiers were found in a cellar. Nobody knows how they had been killed."

As far as the destruction of works of art is concerned the correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* proves that the Germans are not to be blamed at all. "On the contrary," he says, "they tried to save what could be saved." It was not the Germans who set fire to the University Library, but the fire had spread from the adjoining houses, and doomed to destruction the precious old prints and manuscripts, an irreparable loss not only for Belgium but for science and the whole world. How little this deplorable loss is to be ascribed to German "vandalism" is proven by the fact that Louvain's other treasures and architectural monuments of artistic value, its Town Hall and the art-works in the Cathedral, owe their safety only to the German officers and men. When the Commander of the place, Major von M——, saw the Town Hall threatened by the flames of the adjoining houses, he quickly informed the Colonel of the Railway Regiment which held the railway station that the Town hall was imperiled, and asked for help. He came at once with his men and directed the rescue work, in which several of the men were severely burnt. Another German officer, First Lieutenant T—— (aided by Second Lieutenant P——, student of art history), directed the rescue of the works of art from the Cathedral, the roofing of which was aflame. The artistic treasures which were brought to the Town Hall comprise the famous "Last Supper," by Dittrich Louis, and the "Descent from the Cross," by van der Weyden.

Another eye-witness, Dr. Paul Grabein, a volunteer in the Automobile Corps, graphically describes his experiences in *Westerman's Monathefte*. Among other things he says: "Several of our auto-volunteers, together with four officers and medical men, sat late in the afternoon in a coffee-house in the market-place in Louvain opposite the Town Hall. At first the place was fairly crowded and the Louvain burghers mixed freely and harmlessly with the German visitors. Occasionally we and our Belgian enemies even drank each other's health. We could not help noticing that shortly before 8 the Belgians had all left the café, and that the square and the

streets, which had been crowded with civilians until now, were suddenly deserted. We were still discussing the strange phenomenon when suddenly a cracking sound rent the evening quiet, and at the next moment a terrible noise broke out in the streets. It rattled, crackled and crashed—a hellish hail-storm. Thousands of shots were fired from revolvers, rifles and machine guns from all the houses round about, particularly in the street which leads to the railway station, because it was there that the automobile corps was stationed and where German troops with their baggage were passing just then. That was evidently the moment for which the Louvainers had been waiting; the main body of the company had already marched off, and only the baggage train remained in the street. The surmise was that everything would be in a terrible confusion and would render any reference on the part of German troops extremely difficult.

"In the café everybody jumped to his feet and stared out at the open market place whence the missiles hailed down without interruption with a hard metallic ring. The attack was evidently meant for the Town Hall where the headquarters of the Commandant was located. That infernal noise lasted for over five minutes, then it gradually died away. The visitors in the café had already tried to get over to the Town Hall, but the rain of bullets had driven them back. Windows and doors were quickly bolted and protected with furniture as well as possible. With bated breath everybody was listening for a sound from outside.

"For a while a leaden silence. Then suddenly across the pavement of the Market Place sound hasty, heavy steps. Was it a band of franctireurs searching the restaurants for the despised Germans? A heavy knock at the door. Our hearts stood still, but—deliverance! German words are uttered: 'Are Germans inside?' We open quickly. It was a patrol sent from the Town Hall over the way to protect the Germans in the café. The automobile volunteers now went to join their men and cars. It was only a short distance, but every step was fraught with danger. Death lurked behind a hundred doors and windows. The silence seemed ominous, the internal rattle might re-commence any moment. But strange to say the small troop was left unmolested, and rejoined their comrades without mishap, finding them in the greatest possible excitement.

"The unsuspecting military chauffeurs had been surprised by the terrible shooting which rained from the front and back, from right and left on them and the passing baggage trains. At first they had all been paralyzed with terror, but then they looked for cover inside or under the cars. There was no means of warding off the attack in that terrific confusion except at the risk of shooting one's own friends. Gruesome and nerve-racking was the picture of the passing baggage in all that hellish down-pour. Horses fell and kicked wildly. Some of them had torn themselves loose and rushed about, insane with excitement, between the baggage and the autos.

"Here, too, there came a lull after the first attack. But then the tumult began again when the battalion which was about to be entrained returned from the railway station, alarmed by the shooting in the town. Then the newcomers also had to go through a terrific ordeal, but the Germans, too, shot furiously from the station into the street where the franctireurs enacted their treachery. Thus the auto-park was swept by a violent cross-fire from friend and foe—a truly terrible situation. It was a miracle that we lost no human lives, but had only a few wounded. That was due to a great extent to the bravery of our leader who, with his tall figure erected to its full height, had run across the open street swinging his sword and shouted to our infantry firing in front: 'Stop shooting, here are German troops.' Then the firing in the direction of the auto-park ceased at last, and then began the German counter-attack, the avenging storm of rage against the cowardly snipers, the destruction of their covers—all of which is very well known."

So much for the evidence given by eyewitnesses that has come to my knowledge. From this it is certain that of all such attacks that of Louvain was the most carefully planned and prepared; for how could machine guns have been used if this had not been the case? Furthermore, Louvain was by far the largest of the towns which were the scene of such disgraceful proceedings. Even the Liége attacks did not outrival those of Louvain because they were not carried out by the population as such, but were chiefly made by the Russian students of the University. The punishment meted out to Louvain was exceptionally mild under the circumstances. Of the 8,950 dwelling houses of the city only 1,074, or about one-ninth, were destroyed or damaged; 7,876 remained intact, likewise the 42 convents with their 780 nuns. Before the catastrophe Louvain had 42,500 inhabitants, and at present about 40,000. Since there is an average of more than one dwelling to every five inhabitants, it can easily be imagined how small and wretched most of the family houses here are, although in normal times they house in addition a few thousand students of the strictly Catholic University.

It must be stated, furthermore, that the University is largely to blame for the loss of its valuable library because the most ordinary precautions against fire, which are taken in every library the world over—iron cabinets to protect from fire the especially valuable collections of manuscripts—were entirely lacking here. The possibility of a large fire had evidently never been considered and the only consideration had been to make the interior and the exterior of the library artistic. But August 26, 1914, showed unfortunately what a mistake it is if one considers art only and neglects the most rudimentary principles of protection. Unfortunately, I had no time to visit the churchyard where so many of our brave warriors, victims of the Louvain criminal attack, chiefly members of the Landsturm battalion, are laid to rest. "German Huns have slain the Belgian martyrs," says the world. Why does it say nothing of all the brave Germans, fathers of families also, who were killed from ambush by cowardly murderers?

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL A WORK WHICH MUST BE SUPPORTED

An American committee, of which Mr. George Semler of Borgfeldt & Co. is treasurer, has undertaken to raise funds to keep the American Red Cross Hospital at Munich going. Hon. Jas. W. Gerard, American ambassador, Berlin, is patron of the hospital, which is under the control of the following committee: Dr. Jas. Milnor Coit, Concord, N. H., chairman; Dr. Sofie A. Nordhoff-Jung, Washington, D. C.; Prof. George Stuart Fullerton, New York; Dr. Wilson G. Crosby, Duluth Minn.; Dr. Henry S. Leake, Williamstown, Mass.; Physician in chief, Dr. Franz A. R. Jung, Washington, D. C.; Superintendent, Dr. Sofie A. Nordhoff-Jung. The New York offices of the hospital are located at 119 East Sixteenth Street. Mr. Semler's personal and business friends have recently contributed $20,000 and the benefit performance at the Irving Place Theatre on February 6th, of "Hoheit Tanzt Walzer," Asher's charming opera, added over $1,000 to the hospital fund. The house was crowded and the audience contained many prominent New Yorkers whose faces are not often seen in a German theatre.

We hope that after their pleasant experience at the Irving Place Theatre the audience that witnessed "Hoheit Tanzt Walzer" on the benefit evening for the American Red Cross Hospital will continue to patronize Director Rudolf Christian's splendid theatre, for the Irving Place Theatre is an institution that deserves the unstinted support of every German American.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 22, 1915

> "The Toryism with which we struggled in '77 differed but in name from the Federalism of '99, with which we struggled also; and the *Anglicism* of 1808 against which we are now struggling, is but the same thing still in another form. It is longing for a King, and an English King rather than any other. This is the true source of their sorrows and wailings."—From Thomas Jefferson's letter to Governor Langdon, of New Hampshire.

MAKING IT HARD TO SWAP HORSES

IS the Administration deliberately provoking a break with Austria-Hungary? For months we have seen a persecution of the diplomatic and consular agents of the Dual Monarchy at the hands of the Administration that is unparalleled in any civilized country. The Government, basing its action on the evidence of thieves, spies, and traitors has done everything in its power to make the position of Dr. Dumba's successor intolerable. Smarting under the legitimate rebuke administered by Burian in the Dumba case, the Secretary of State and his Chief have encouraged the organs of the British party to sling mud at the representatives of Francis Joseph. They have been extraordinarily successful in making newspaper opinion. But, gentlemen, newspaper opinion is not public opinion. Mr. Wilson's success as a press agent cannot atone for his failure as a president. Before we are confronted with a condition that makes "swapping horses" for the next four years impossible, Congress will have a word to say to Mr. Wilson.

The *Ancona* note caps the climax of outrages against fair play committed by the Wilson Administration. From whatever point of view we approach the submarine controversy, there can be no doubt that a warship has the right to destroy an enemy vessel that refuses to stop when commanded to do so. This is an axiom of international law. It makes no difference whether the warship travels *over* or *under* water. It makes no difference whether the warship flies the British or the Austrian flag. The warship is not compelled to provide for the safety of passengers if a vessel attempts to escape; in asking for such a thing Mr. Wilson overshoots the mark. Mr. Lansing deliberately misstates the facts when he declares that Germany has accepted his preposterous contention. The demand for the punishment of the Captain of the submarine verges on the ridiculous. If "humanity" meant more than a political catch-word to Mr. Lansing and his Chief the Administration would have asked the Italian Government to indict the Captain of the *Ancona* for murder, since his refusal to stop at once, wilfully and wantonly jeopardized the lives of his passengers. He would not have asked for the punishment of the Austrian commander who acted entirely in accordance with the canons of international law. Heretofore the Administration has attempted to preserve at least the appearance of an, albeit malignant, neutrality; now the mask has slipped from its face; we behold, not the American Eagle, but the British Lion. In attempting to extort from Austria a concession that is unwarranted by international law, Mr. Wilson has placed the United States entirely in the wrong. Austria may yield; it will not be a question of international law, but of international blackmail.

If the Dual Monarchy refuses to yield, we shall probably see a rupture of diplomatic relations. From a rupture of diplomatic relations to war there is only one step. Once we are at war with Austria, Germany is almost sure to be embroiled, and the vague "understanding" between the United States and England will become a hideous reality. Mr. Carnegie's dream will be realized. The conspiracy of the Eliots and the Choates against the United States will have accomplished its end. It is evident that the British party controls the White House. But there are still men in Congress who will not permit Woodrow Wilson to undo the work of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. It is the fear of action by such men that has precipitated this crisis. It is this fear that has led the Administration to resurrect the *Lusitania* controversy now, instead of submitting it to an international tribunal in accordance with the American tradition established by numerous treaties having the signature of Woodrow Wilson or his Secretary of State. Close observers of the President have reached the same conclusion. According to Mr. Louis Seibold, writing in Mr. Wilson's personal organ, the New York *World*, diplomatic representatives of foreign powers ascribe the aggressive activities of the Administration to the determination of the President and his advisers to bring about an adjustment of the differences between Germany and Austria before the embarrassments already existing *"can be aggravated by the meddling of the American Congress."*

The *World* hypocritically circumscribes the true state of affairs. Nothing that Congress can do could aggravate conditions more than Mr. Wilson's studied insults to Austria-Hungary, coupled with his abject subordination of vital American interests to British orders in council. Mr. Wilson undoubtedly looks upon the attempt of Congress to penetrate the veil of secrecy which shrouds his oligarchical government as "meddling." It was the fear of such "meddling" that was responsible for his failure to call upon the representatives of the people in a crisis in which even the Czar of all the Russias was compelled to ask for the advice of the Duma. The President does not like "meddling" with his policies. He does not like the "meddling" of Congress. He did not like the "meddling" of Mr. Bryan. Yet it was just such "meddling" on the part of Mr. Bryan that frustrated the plot of the British party to enmesh the United States in the war. Mr. Wilson may make war almost inevitable. But he has overreached himself in his note to Austria. He has asked for a thing that is manifestly unjust. We predict that there will be considerable "meddling" by Congress before we sacrifice American lives and American fortunes to save the shipwrecked cause of Mr. Wilson's motherland. Perhaps it may not be necessary for Congress

to step in. Christ said, "Resist not evil." Bearing this injunction in mind the Foreign Office at Vienna may comply with the demands made by Secretary Lansing. We may be able to "swap horses" in spite of Mr. Lansing's industry as a writer of ultimatums.

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S GREAT SPEECH

GERMANY is anxious to have peace. This is the keynote of the German Chancellor's remarkable address before the Reichstag last week. The pro-Ally newspapers rejoice at this admission on the part of Emperor William's spokesman. They construe it as a sign of weakness. In reality the Chancellor's speech is the ringing declaration of one who is supremely master of the situation. Such honest expressions as the Chancellor used do not come from the lips of beaten ministers. The statesmen of Servia, of Montenegro, of Belgium, of stricken France and Russia blow furiously when questioned about peace and declare in most emphatic language that there cannot be peace until the last German is slain and the armies of the Allies march triumphantly through the deserted streets of Berlin. That is the difference between reality and illusion. But expert diplomats, like Delcassé for instance, must have perused Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's address with dismal heart. Therein they read that certain doom which will presently overcome the perpertrators of what the Crown Prince has called "the most senseless and stupid war in history."

"Against the logic of facts," said the Chancellor, "even our enemies can do nothing. Our calculation shows no flaws, and there are no uncertain factors to shatter our firm confidence. If our enemies are not yet inclined to yield to facts they will have to do so later.

"The German people is unshaken in its reliance upon its strength, which is invincible. It would be an insult to try to make us believe that we, strong from victory and standing far out in the enemy's country, should be inferior in endurance, activity, and internal moral power to our enemies, who are still dreaming of victory.

"No, we shall not yield to words. We shall resolutely carry out the war which the enemy wanted, in order to complete what Germany's future demands from us."

These are brave words. They ring authentic and clear. They express greatly the soul of the humblest German soldier as well as of William the Second.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S KNOWNOTHINGISM

THE cry in the President's message against foreign-born citizens is a recrudescence of the old spirit of Knownothingism which has been rife within the territory of the United States on occasions since the founding of the Government; but it breaks out whenever the Anglophile element which furnished the Tories in the Revolution and the Copperheads in the Civil War period feels itself embarrassed in the attempt to approach politically closer to the bosom of "the mother country," that element which Jefferson said wanted a King, and an English King. It afflicted the venerable Benjamin Franklin for a little while. He feared that Pennsylvania was facing a serious problem from the presence of so many Germans, and May 9, 1753, he wrote as follows:

> "Of the six printing houses in the province, two are entirely German; two half German, half English, and but two are entirely English. . . . All the advantages we will have will, in my opinion, not be able to preserve our language, and even our government will become precarious."

Drawn for THE FATHERLAND *by A. Staehle.*
WEIGHED IN THE SCALES OF JUSTICE

Language very like Woodrow Wilson's, considering the contrast between the quiet dignity, the even philosophic spirit of Franklin, and the intolerant, ambitious temperament of Mr. Wilson, who declares:

> "There are citizens of the United States born under other flags, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life. . . . Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out."

Franklin's letter provoked the following comment from Frank Reid Diffenderfer in his "German Immigration into Pennsylvania":

> "Well nigh 150 years have come and gone since this unjust tirade against the German colonists. Not one of the fears that seemed to possess his soul has been realized. It is true the Quaker no longer governs the land. He went to the rear as the Germans came to the front and assumed control of the Government. They became the dominant race in Pennsylvania, and they are so to-day. They did no violence to the laws; they upheld them and enforced them. They have made the State the grandest of all the forty-five. Dr. Franklin lived to see how idle his predictions were, and even he recanted."

Alexander Hamilton in 1788, addressing the convention in New York, which was considering the proposed Federal Constitution, declared that in the Revolutionary War only two States complied with all the requisitions of the Continental Congress for money and supplies, and that these two States were New York and Pennsylvania, both settled by Teuton races and not by the English (Eliot's "Debates." II. 231). And Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Col. Claiborne, August 8, 1787, wrote: "Of all foreigners I should prefer the Germans; they are the best for their landlords and do the best for themselves."

BRITANNIA RULES

ALL the railroads terminating at New York are blocked with trains of cars loaded with ammunition for England, so that shipments of foodstuffs and merchandise for the Eastern markets are indefinitely held up, with prospects that a decided shortage of supplies and coal will eventually make itself felt in New York.—*News Item.*

Britannia rules the railroads!

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Bonds of the Central Powers

Beginning January 1st, 1916, savings bank depositors will be in a position to withdraw funds without loss of accumulated interest. To those desirous of making investments at more remunerative rates, we offer bonds of the **Central Powers** which, owing to the present low foreign exchange rates, can be had at **unusually attractive prices.**

The following quotations will hold good until further notice:

4% Imperial German Government Bonds

M. 1,000 ..... **$182.00**

With accrued interest payable semi-annually

5% Imperial German Government Bonds

(THIRD GERMAN WAR LOAN)

Not callable before 1924

M. 1,000 ..... **$202.00**

Interest beginning April 1st, 1916

5½% Austrian Treasury Notes

(THIRD AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN)

Redeemable 1930

K. 1,000 ..... **$140.00**

Interest beginning November 1st, 1915

6% Hungarian Government Bonds

(THIRD HUNGARIAN WAR LOAN)

Not callable before 1921

K. 1,000 ..... **$144.00**

Interest beginning November 1st, 1915

FURTHER DETAILS ON APPLICATION

Remittances to Austria-Hungary and Germany

are accepted and safe transmission guaranteed

$20.50 for every 100 Marks
$14.40 for every 100 Kronen

We procure payee's receipt for all remittances forwarded through us.

Transatlantic Trust Company

67 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

Our East Side Branch, **109 Avenue A, corner Seventh Street,** is open daily, including Saturdays, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., where payments for Government Bonds or remittances to be transmitted abroad are accepted.

Parties interested in the above issues and desirous of obtaining further information are at liberty to apply to any Imperial German or Austro-Hungarian Consulate in any part of the country.

Any reader wishing advice or information regarding his securities or prospective investments, address Financial Editor *Fatherland*, 1123 Broadway, New York. All inquiries confidential. All advice free. Those who prefer not to have replies published under initials, please mention fact in writing.

DAYS of concern have already come to the pro-British element that invested its capital in the $500,000,000 Anglo-French bond issue. With the decline in the market price of the bonds last week to 94½, the value of the capital had already shrunk by the enormous sum of $17,500,000. It will be interesting to observe what will become of Mr. Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life, and the $3,000,000 investment he insisted on making in this issue, against the wishes and warnings of the company's policyholders. The New York *Evening Post* explains the decline by stating that the underwriting bankers, having already made a large profit by selling the bonds to investors at 98, are now throwing the unsold residue on the market. A truly Morgan trick, indeed. Now having made their profit they care little for the dupes they misled into buying their wares.

Bond House Comments

Owing to the recent drop in the exchange rate for German Marks, no such favorable opportunity has yet presented itself for investment in the bonds of the Central Powers. German, Austrian and Hungarian government securities are being offered at exceptionally low prices by houses handling these securities, Zimmermann & Forshay, the Transatlantic Trust Company, H. C. Strickler, and A. Wunnenberg, of New York; Wollenberger & Company and the State Commercial and Savings Bank, of Chicago.

Advertisements of these will be found on other pages.

The Mail Box

S. S., Baltimore, Md.—The enclosed circular, which you may use as you wish, is the complete list of banks and companies which have subscribed to the Anglo-French loan.

There are minor institutions which have also subscribed, but these are the members of the underwriting syndicate.

R. v. A., St. Louis, Mo.—Many thanks for your clipping, and your good will. I think that we shall win out in the end.

C. J. O'C., San Francisco, Cal.—The savings institution you mention is no ways interested in the loan. The 4% Government bonds I consider a good investment. They are not redeemable by the Government in 1918, but callable, which means that they

will be redeemed in that year, at the option of the Government, or further extended. This will make no difference, however, as they are easily disposed of.

R. S., Walcott, Iowa.—Retain your policy in the life insurance company you mention. To the best of my information it is a friendly concern. If it is found otherwise we shall publish the information in THE FATHERLAND.

J. J. B., Boston, Mass.—The Fidelity Trust Co. has ignored every inquiry as to its attitude. On the other hand, the Exchange Trust Co., No. 21 Milk Street, Boston, is a friendly and neutral institution.

C. D., El Paso, Texas.—The five institutions you mention, according to my information, have not participated in any way in the loans to the Allies.

B. P., Newark, N. J.—I have read your article with considerable interest and appreciation. The man is a thoroughly unscrupulous agitator and I think he will be made to suffer in the end for the attitude he has adopted.

K. S., Upper Sandusky, O.—The company is not a subscriber to the Anglo-French war loan. Many thanks for your sympathetic letter. I also spent my boyhood years in Covington, Ky.

L. H., Lancaster, Pa.—While most of the institutions in your town may be correspondents for many of the large Morgan banks in Wall Street, and keep their deposits there, yet in times of crisis such deposits are easily withdrawn. I think as you do that Great Britain's inevitable defeat will cause a furor in Wall Street, but I also think that your apprehensions are groundless in that bank depositors in your town will suffer any loss as the result. A good reliable savings bank, protected by rigid State laws, is the safest depository for your money.

P. S., New York.—The bank is not interested in the Morgan loan.

A. R., Stockton, Cal.—Do not cancel your policy but keep on paying premiums. Money would be absolutely safe in the German Savings Bank under any and all conditions.

W. P. Z., Washington, D. C.—The three companies are not concerned in any way in the Anglo-French loan.

M. M. K., New York.—Neither the Immigrant nor the Greenwich Savings Banks has bought any of the Anglo-French bonds outright. I have been informed that the Immigrant has several millions of its surplus on deposit in one of the Wall Street banks that is a member of the Morgan Underwriting Syndicate. The officers of the Greenwich Bank refuse to state whether they keep their funds on deposit in such institutions.

H., Cohocton, N. Y.—I appreciate your insistence in writing to the officers of these life insurance companies.

The letter from the President of the Fund is rather fair. However, he says he keeps a bank account in the Fidelity Trust Company. This company is one of the members of Morgan's War Loan Syndicate.

G. H., Philadelphia, Pa.—First mortgages on farming property are excellent investments. I would not advise you, however, to enter upon such investments except through banks, trust companies or bond houses of the highest standing. Such mortgages produce a higher rate of interest in the West. I send you the names of several firms that may be serviceable to you in this regard.

Insurance Queries

F. B., Champaign, Ill.—The company you mention has not participated in the loan.

A. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.—The bank is in no wise identified with the Anglo-French loan.

F. H., Philadelphia, Pa.—The company you mention is not interested in the war loan.

C. C. K., Columbus, Ga.—I wish to thank you much for your letter and enclosure. Do not cancel your policies in either company, but observe such advice as may be given in future numbers of THE FATHERLAND.

C. K., Fort Wayne, Ind.—I would not say that the company mentioned has impaired its assets, nor would I advise you to close out your policy. The company, however, is naturally pro-British. The New Jersey Corporation, to the best of my information, is not interested in the Anglo-French loan.

I hope that this question will yet be answered.

H., Pasadena, Cal.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company has, according to the President's statement, bought three million dollars' worth of Anglo-French bonds, and how many millions of its funds are on deposit with the Morgan banks Mr. Peabody will not say. But I cannot advise you to discontinue your policies since that would merely be to benefit the company. Remain a Mutual policyholder, but vote against the officers who are guilty of these ill-advised investments.

THE FATHERLAND will have more to say on this subject in the near future.

A. N., Los Angeles, Cal.—Neither of the two insurance companies you mentioned has participated in the Anglo-French loan.

K., Los Angeles, Cal.—It is true that the Metropolitan Life has not bought any of the Anglo-French bonds. Continue paying your premiums, as you would be the loser if you cancelled your

Ours was the first Banking House in America to offer German and Austro-Hungarian War Loan subscriptions, and, due to our direct connections with the ***Dresdner Bank, Berlin,*** and the ***Wiener Bankverein, Vienna,*** we are in a position to offer ***War Loan Bonds*** at the following very low rates on account of the present low rate of exchange:

WAR LOAN BONDS

5% GERMAN at $200 per 1000 MARKS
5½% AUSTRIAN at $140 per 1000 KRONEN
6% HUNGARIAN at $145 per 1000 KRONEN

PAYMENTS TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

We arrange for remittances of money to ***Germany*** and ***Austria-Hungary*** at very low rates. ***Payments are made from our credit with banks in Germany and Austria-Hungary and are delivered direct to the recipient free of charge and under our guarantee.***

Information about Financial matters is willingly given at any time. Write us—German or English.

WOLLENBERGER & CO.

INVESTMENT BANKERS

105 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill. Borland Bldg.

IMPERIAL GERMAN 5% WAR LOAN

Interest beginning April 1, 1916

1,000 Mark..... $200.00

IMPERIAL GERMAN 4% BONDS

1,000 Mark..... $184.00

The value of the Mark before the war was 23¾ cents, or **$237.50** for **1,000 Mark**
Our selling price for these bonds today is..... **$186.50** for **1,000 Mark**

5½% THIRD AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN

Redeemable in 1930

1,000 Kronen..... $135.00

6% THIRD HUNGARIAN WAR LOAN

Not callable before 1921

1,000 Kronen..... $140.00

Our Correspondents are:

IN GERMANY—Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank
IN AUSTRIA and HUNGARY—Wiener Bank-Verein, K. K. priv. Oesterreich Kredit-Anstalt für Handel and Gewerbe, and Allgemeine Ungarische Creditbank

ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

9 and 11 Wall Str. NEW YORK 9 and 11 Wall Str.

LOVERS OF BEER

acknowledge that our products, light and dark, are the most excellent, healthy and nourishing in the market. Our new bottled beer establishment will be in operation and open for inspection beginning of next year.

THE WILLIAM PETER BREWING COMPANY

WAR PACKAGE

FOR GERMANY and AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Delivered from our business house in Rotterdam, Holland, to any address, including the trenches.

10 lb. assortment, containing coffee, cocoa, smoked salmon, tea, oil sardines (Crown Brand)..... **$5.50**

5 lb. assortment, containing half of the above foods..... **$2.80**

25 lb. assortment, containing Cervelat sausage, coffee, cocoa, asparagus, peas, cabbage, pearl beans, string beans, kidney beans, household chocolate, finest eating chocolate and nuts... **$13.50**

13 lb. assortment, containing half of the above foods..... **$7.60**

We have different articles on our list. Special list we send on demand.

FOR THE HEROES AT THE FRONT

100 best Dutch cigars, $4.20 **100 best Dutch cigarettes, $1.85**

All prices are free to point of destination, including the trenches

ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

We are getting a number of reorders and letters with thanks from those that have already sent previous packages and received acknowledgment from the other side.
The above prices include all charges of postage, packing and delivery. Send money-order or check and state address of the sender and the person to whom the goods are consigned.

War Package Dept., International Import and Export Commission Syndicate
2 and 4 Stone Street **Telephone Broad 1159** **New York City**

For the convenience of our esteemed patrons orders may also be directed to

BANKING HOUSE, HENRY C. ZARO, 1 Third Ave., cor. 7th St., New York City

Als die Einzige Staatsbank des Westens, offeriren wir:

4%ige Deutsche Reichsanleihe 1000 Mark.....@ $185.00
5%ige Deutsche Kriegsanleihe 1000 Mark.....@ $201.50
5½% OESTERREICHISCHE Kriegsanleihe K1000.....@ $141.00
4%ige Oesterreichische Staatsanleihe K1000.....@ $120.00
6% Ungarische Kriegsanleihe K1000.....@ $145.00
5½% Ungarische Kriegsanleihe K1000.....@ $140.00
4%ige Ungarische Staatsanleihe K1000.....@ $118.00

Prospekt mit genauer Beschreibung franco und gratis.

Remittances sent to Germany and Austria-Hungary, Delivery Guaranteed
100 MARK.....$20.50
100 KRONEN..... 14.50

STAATS-Sparkassa & Handels BANK (State Commercial & Savings Bank)

DIE BANK DES DEUTSCHTUMS VON CHICAGO

1935 Milwaukee Avenue

IRON CROSS RINGS

Beautiful design. An exact reproduction of the Iron Cross. Made in **Sterling Silver.** Please state size you want. Price postpaid..... **$1.00**

Same as above, only in **14kt Gold**..... **$10.00**

IRON CROSS BROOCHES

Illustration hardly does Brooch justice. Can be worn by ladies, also as lapel button for men. Exact reproduction of Iron Cross encircled in the oak and laurel leaves. **Sterling Silver,** dull finish. Price.... **50c**

Same as above, only in **18kt Gold**..... **$4.50**

IRON CROSS SCARF PINS. Made in Sterling Silver, 50c.

AGENTS WANTED. Special prices to Bazaars, Church Entertainments and all Charitable Organizations

Austro-German Association, 1123 Broadway, Dept. 4, N.Y. City

policy. This company must yet let us know, however, whether it is keeping its surplus funds on deposit with the Morgan syndicate banks.

O. C. S., Sioux City, Ia.—To the best of my information the life insurance company you mention is not interested in the Anglo-French loan. Nevertheless it would help along the cause if you wrote the officials of the company demanding a frank statement on this matter from them.

C. L., Fort Wayne, Ind.—The insurance order is giving financial assistance to Great Britain in her war by investing in her securities. If you have an endowment policy, and not a straight life, and have been paying premiums for some years, I cannot advise you to close out the policy as you would be the loser thereby. However, in your case, in the future, I would be careful to insure for life, fire and accident only in American companies, and especially those that are not pro-English.

L. D., New York.—In view of the fact that you have paid premiums for so many years on your Mutual policy, it would be inadvisable for you to cash it in. Keep on paying your premiums until the endowment becomes due. Stay in the Mutual and vote against Mr. Peabody.

J. K., Pittsburgh, Pa.—The bank is not participating in the loan. I feel as you do about the British.

C. S., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.—I decidedly would like to have any information that you may obtain regarding the two savings societies you mention. It would be of decided interest to our readers in your section of the country.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

By Louis Viereck

(*Staff Correspondent of* THE FATHERLAND)

GEHEIMRAT HELFFERICH was born in 1872 and was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer on January 15, 1915. From his early days he was familiar with German trade and industries, his father having been a manufacturer in the Rhinelands. The son after leaving school studied political economy. The first fruits of his study were highly appreciated and recognized, and in 1899 young Helfferich became Lecturer (Privat-Dozent) of Social Science and State Institutions (Staatswissenschaften) and soon afterwards a regular Professor at the University of Berlin. Finance was Helfferich's specialty. His two volumes on the reform of German finance after the foundation of the German Empire, and his theoretical dissertation on the nature and function of money, have established his fame among the learned. But soon he turned his attention to the questions of the present day. His treatise on the financial aspect of the Russo-Japanese War demonstrated that the question of war indemnity was the crux of the East Asiatic complication. The Imperial Government had long noticed Helfferich's eminent talents for finance, and had appointed him referee for economic questions in the colonial department of the Foreign Office. Not long after that he became Privy Councilor (Wirklicher-Rat). In 1906 he resigned his official positions, having accepted the directorship of the Anatolian Railroads. In 1908 he became one of the managers of the "Deutsche Bank," which has taken the lead in building the Bagdad Railroad. Besides the economical and political problems with which he now dealt he kept up his literary occupations. He wrote the often-quoted work on the national wealth and income of the most important countries of to-day. He also described the economic development of the German Empire. The latter book is much read and was published in 1913 when the Kaiser celebrated the 25th anniversary of his reign. The war had disorganized the

Imperial finances, and Helfferich was the best man to re-organize them. He was the man for the job. He was well prepared to raise the money needed for the tremendous war expenditures and to keep in close touch with the practical leaders of German economic life.

The Imperial war loans raised by Geheimrat Helfferich have been a phenomenal success. In recognition of his merits the German Emperor decorated his distinguished Chancellor of the Exchequer with the Iron Cross, first class, for non-combatants.

The Hindenburg Christmas Fund

RECENTLY THE FATHERLAND called the attention of its readers to The Hindenburg Christmas Fund. The object of this fund, as we stated at that time, is to purchase presents for the wounded German soldiers and their families.

The fund at the present time totals 1,500 marks. This sum has been sent to Field Marshal von Hindenburg personally, who will distribute it as he sees fit. At the beginning, Mr. R. O. Veller, the founder of this fund, thought that by sending out chain letters, money would come in at a faster rate than it has, but that method was not very successful. Most of the people who contributed to this fund have done so directly, after reading the first announcement of its purpose in THE FATHERLAND. Those who sympathize with the brave men who have been wounded while defending their Fatherland, should contribute generously to this very worthy fund. All contributions should be sent to Department X, care of THE FATHERLAND, 1123 Broadway, New York City.

Coming Revelations

Private Cable of THE FATHERLAND

London, Dec. 22, 1915.—The King of England just sent for your correspondent. He looked worried. At length he said: "German American?" I bowed. "Your passport!" I handed him the paper. He took it to the window. Minutes went by in silence; you could hear the clock tick. Suddenly the dam broke. "Listen!" said

OUR 1916 Calendar

Contains 12 pictures of German Heroes printed in the latest German Rotogravure process on Ivory-tinted Calendar Cards, size 9x12. Also has a beautiful cover with a drawing of the Kaiser in field uniform. The 12 pictures are bound and ready to hang with a black, white and red ribbon. Price $1.00 Postpaid

The FATHERLAND
1123 Broadway New York City

"REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER"

The Director of the Royal and Imperial Brewers' Academy of Vienna, Prof. Dr. Adolph Cluss, after visiting all the breweries of importance in this country, pronounced the plant of Piel Brothers, New York, as being a typical German Brewery; their beers, "Real German Lager Beer," and summarized their products under the proud title of

"America's Finest Pure Malt Beer"

FIVE SPECIAL TYPE BEERS:
PILSNER DORTMUNDER WUERZBURGER
MUENCHNER KAPUZINER

On draught at all leading cafés and hotels.

If you are unable to readily obtain Piel's Beer, write direct to Piel Bros., East New York Brewery, Brooklyn, N. Y., for address of nearest dealer who will be pleased to supply you promptly.

Piel Bros
New York

WILLKOMMENE LIEBESGABEN

Direkter Postpacket-Verkehr von Amerika nach Deutschland und Oesterreich-Ungarn eingestellt

Wir versenden direkt vom Continent durch Vermittlung unseres Rotterdamer Hauses nach Deutschland oder Oesterreich-Ungarn, auch an die Front **NAHRUNGSMITTEL-PACKETE** mit dem folgenden Inhalt: Bratwurst, Leberpastete, Leberwurst, Mettwurst, Holl. Käse, Marmelade, Oelsardinen, Sprotten, Lachs, Makrelen und Heringe. **Alles in anerkannt hochfeiner Qualität.**
Geschmackvolle und den Verhältnissen angepasste Auswahl zugesichert

Ass't No. 1 enthält	5— 6 Dosen	ca.	5 Pfd.	Pr. $2.00		Zusammenstellung je nach Lage des Marktes aus Vorstehendem
„ „ 2 „	10—12 „	„	8 „	„ 4.00		
„ „ 3 „	20—24 „	„	16 „	„ 7.50		

100 Stück feinste türkische Cigaretten...Preis $2.00 | 100 Stück feinste Cigarren.....Preis $3.75
(Falls für Oesterreich-Ungarn nur für aktives Militär.)

Ferner übernehmen wir Aufträge auf obige Assortiments für „VERGESSENE KRIEGER" und KRIEGSGEFANGENE
Empfang durch Feldpostkarte bestätigt.
Alles vollständig porto- und zollfrei zugestellt
Money Orders oder Checks angenommen

TRANSATLANTIC RELIEF PACKAGE COMPANY
21 State Str., New York (Im Gebäude des K. u. K. österr.-ung. Generalkonsulats)

The Fatherland Needs Coffee

Have you forgotten your friends and relatives in the old country? Coffee is not produced in Germany and consequently has become exceedingly scarce. These conditions have caused the price to raise far above the means of the majority of people and is causing untold discomfort to thousands of people who depend upon this beverage for daily use. Here is an opportunity to show that you have not forgotten them. Send them five pounds of our A1 quality coffee. WE SHIP coffee to any part of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

5 lbs. A1 Quality Coffee—Fresh or Roasted, for $1.85. 10 lbs. for $3.65

All delivery charges prepaid by us. If delivery does not take place, we will refund your money.

DO NOT HESITATE but send your order without delay, enclosing stamps or money order and full address of the person to whom you wish us to make the shipment. If you want to add a postal card telling who the gift is from, please enclose it with your order.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN COFFEE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1890
War Package Dept. { 12 HANOVER SQUARE / 76 WATER STREET } NEW YORK CITY
ONE BLOCK EAST OF HANOVER SQUARE STATION, 3rd or 2nd AVE. "L"

WAR DIARY of an American Woman. *By Jouett Jeffries*

THE author of this intensely interesting book was an eye-witness of the stirring days in Europe just preceding the war and during the first few months of hostilities. What she saw in Berlin and elsewhere during those trying weeks is put down faithfully and graphically. The volume is profusely illustrated and bound in cloth.

Price $1.25 per Copy
THE FATHERLAND, - 1123 Broadway, New York City

Send for Illustrated Price List

of Kriegs-Schmuck

No. II, K. G. S. Sterling Silver..... $ 6.75
No. II, K. F. S. 14 Karat Gold..... 22.50

This beautiful flexible bracelet with patent spring catches sent post paid to any address on receipt of amount. We carry a large assortment of all kinds of fashionable

WAR JEWELRY

comprising Rings, Pins, Watches, Lavallieres, Brooches, Bracelets, etc., in gold, silver, and platinum.

EXQUISITE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

for Germans, German-Americans and German sympathizers.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST

H. F. LINDER CO.

19 East 14th St. Near 5th Ave. New York City

Notice We want Ladies and Gentlemen to Represent Us Everywhere

PRACTICAL GIFTS FOR THE FATHERLAND

SURE delivery of Love-Gifts through my Stuttgart purveyors

For the SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD:

Assortment No. 1, 50 Best Cigars . . $2

Assortment No. 2, 100 Best Cigarettes 1.70

Assortment No. 3—50 Best Cigarettes, 10 Best Cigars and Tobacco 1.80

Assortment No. 4—Pipe and Tobacco with ignitor, 1 bottle of Finest Cognac . 2.25

Assortment No. 5—Woolen Socks, Wristlets and Shawls and Flannels, 1 bot. of Bitters 3.40

Assortment No. 6—Woolen Socks, Mittens, Sweater and Shawl, 1 bot. of Bitters . 4.20

PRACTICAL GIFTS TO FRIENDS

Assortment No. 7—Bacon, Pumpernickel, Butter, Milk, Dried Fruit, Cheese, Sugar, Tea, 1 bottle of Claret. Total, 10 lbs. 4.50

Assortment No. 8—Frankfurters, Cheese, Oil Sardines, Venison, Sausage, Mustard, Leibnitz Cakes, Chocolate, 1 bottle Port, Total, 10 lbs. 5.25

Assortment No. 9—20-lb. Packets . . 9.50

All prices include free delivery in Germany and Austria-Hungary, safe arrival guaranteed. Correct and legible addresses of sender and addressee are necessary. Simply state assortment number and add cheque or money order Send cash only "registered." Orders of any size will be promptly executed.

E. R. THIELER, 35-37 WEST 22nd STREET (Dept. F) NEW YORK CITY

I AM AN ANTI-

rattler, patented. Window Sash Tightener. I stop the rattling noise of the windows. You can sleep undisturbed where I am on guard. I protect against raising windows from outside. Once attached to windows, on forever. 1 pair 10c. 6 pairs 55c. 12 pairs $1.00. Agents and dealers wanted. Write The R. Lambeck Novelty Co., Cheltenham, Pa.

the King, "the anti-hyphen propaganda of my subjects in the States is aimed at me. I am German-British; British born, but German stock. My subjects here make me feel that, too. Sooner or later I shall have to leave the country." He sighed deeply. Then, pulling himself together, he fairly shouted: "A passport, a passport! A Kingdom for an American passport!" "Well?" drawled I slowly. "Well!" said he sharply, "can't you guess?" "Supposing," said I, "they could find a passport for your majesty, what is it worth?" "I will go to New York," said he, "and turn state's evidence against the Anglo-maniac press!" I hurried to the Morse key.

SEND YOUR MAIL ON NEUTRAL SHIPS

The following steamers sail from New York on dates indicated:

Noordam for Rotterdam, Tuesday, Dec. 21st.

Rotterdam for Rotterdam, Tuesday, Dec. 28th.

United States for Copenhagen, Monday, Jan. 3rd.

Ryndam for Rotterdam, Tuesday, Jan. 4th.

Bergensfjord for Bergen, Saturday, Jan. 8th.

New Amsterdam for Rotterdam, Tuesday, Jan. 18th.

Noordam for Rotterdam, Tuesday, Jan. 25th.

Kristianiafjord for Bergen, Saturday, Jan. 29th.

Hellig Olav for Copenhagen, Thursday, Feb. 3rd.

Oscar II for Copenhagen, Thursday, Feb. 17th.

Bergensfjord for Bergen, Saturday, Feb. 19th.

Deutsches Theater

Direktion Rudolf Christians

IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

Donnerstag 16. Dez. „HOHEIT TANZT WALZER"
Freitag 17. Dez. „ „ „
Samstag 18. Dez. Matinee „ „ „
Samstag 18. Dez. Abends „ „ „
Sonntag 19. Dez. „EIN VOLKSFEIND"
Montag 20. Dez. „ „
Dienstag 21. Dez. „HOHEIT TANZT WALZER"
Mittwoch 22. Dez. „ „ „
Donnerstag 23. Dez. „VOLKSFEIND"

Vom 25. Dezember bis Neujahr täglich Special-Kinder-Matinees „HAENSEL und GRETEL."

Am Weihnachtsfeiertage „DIE RÄTSELHAFTE FRAU."

Am Sylvesterabend „DER WEG ZUR HÖLLE."

Classified Advertising

THE object of this department is to put our readers in touch with the latest and best commodities for the home and office. Also to help worthy men and women to better positions and to put them in touch with unusual business opportunities.

RATE: 20c PER LINE

Smallest space sold, 4 lines; largest, 12 lines. We reserve the right to decline any advertisement we do not deem suitable for our readers.

When sending in advertisements, address Classified Advertising Dept.

THE FATHERLAND, 1123 Broadway, New York

PATENTS

TO INVENTORS
LET ME LOOK INTO YOUR INVENTIONS
ALEXANDER DENES, M.E., Reg. Pat. Attorney, 121 E. 23d St.

INVENTORS.—Do not sacrifice your inventions. Get full money value. Reliable book free. Write R. S. & A. B. LACEY
620 Barrister Building Washington, D. C.

MAIL ORDER

"YOU CAN'T STOP THE WAR ANYHOW"
so divert your thoughts and read: Irish Jokes, Illustrated, How to Play Checkers and Chess, Poultry Raising and How to Make It Pay, Love-Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, New Book of Rare Coins, Tricks With Cards, Hebrew Jokes, and many others. Price 25c each or five books for $1.00, postpaid. THE R. LAMBECK BOOK CO., Cheltenham, Pa.

READ
WHOSE SIN IS THE WORLD WAR?
ANDRÁSSY
POSTPAID . . 50c
THE FATHERLAND, 1123 Broadway, New York City

HOLIDAY APPLES. I will ship direct from my orchard to your home a *sixteen quart hamper* of delicious ripe rosy apples for *fifty cents*. None C. O. D. Mail money order. Address R. Miller, Pomona, Rockland Co., New York

RUBBER STAMPS, photo type, egg daters, steel dies, metal badges, seals, stencils. Catalogue 10c. Florida paper-shell pecan nuts, $1.25 per lb.; 5 pounds, $5.00. Samples 10c. Buckeye Rubber Stamp Works, Dept. 29, Dayton, Ohio

Sure We Have It! Anything in American and German Books, Periodicals and Newspapers. Send for free catalogue. 1916 Kaiser Kalender 35c. Hinkende Bote 30c, Hausfreund Kalender 30c. Fine Imported War Post Cards suitable to frame, eight for 25c. German Xmas, New Year and Birthday Cards, eight for 25c. Large Impt. War Maps, 50c.
THE R. LAMBECK BOOK CO. Cheltenham, Pa.

HELP WANTED

TRAINED NURSE, speaking five languages, will take private cases by week or day. Massage. Exchange references. Miss Cumberland Leighton, 542 East 79th Street. Tel. 7730 Lenox.

Do You Want $75.00 a Month? Thousands of U. S. Government jobs now obtainable. Steady work. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. F99, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

YOU CAN EARN $25 A WEEK IN YOUR HOME TOWN
by selling German Souvenirs. Here is your opportunity. You can devote two or three hours a day and earn a nice income.
Apply by letter, Box 41, care of Fatherland.

OPPORTUNITIES

YES! WE CAN SELL THAT STORY FOR YOU
The great secret of literary success is to know where to place your manuscripts. The needs of publications are so varied that a suitable article for one may be rejected by another. We know the market thoroughly, and have exceptional facilities for making quick sales. Why waste time in endeavoring to sell your manuscripts when we can do it expeditiously? WRITE TODAY for terms and particulars. Box 21, care of Fatherland.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

A weekly published and owned by The Fatherland Corporation, 1123 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, Farragut 9777. Cable Address, Viereck, New York. President, George Sylvester Viereck; Vice-President, Hayo Hans Hinrichs; Treasurer, Curt H. Reisinger; Asst. Treasurer, Walter W. Stake; Secretary, A. M. Grill. Terms of Subscription, including postage, in the United States and Mexico, $2.00 per year. In Canada, $2.25 per year; $1.25 for six months. Subscription to all foreign countries within the Postal Union, $2.25 per year. Single copies, 5 cents. Newsdealers and Agents throughout the country supplied by The International News Company. Manuscripts, addressed to the Editor, if accompanied by return postage, and found unavailable, will be returned. The Editor, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited contributions.
European Representative, LOUIS VIERECK, Suedwestkorso 8, Berlin-Friedenau.

SPECIAL OFFER
10 Months for $1.00

THE **International** for December is better than ever. Some of the good things are:—

The Best Editorials in the Country

A Plea for Peace by Aleister Crowley, written in that author's most brilliant style—witty, astonishing, yet cutting deep into the heart of Europe's woe.

THE SPIDER, a tale as terrible as Edgar Allan Poe's most ghastly story, by Hanns Heinz Ewers, repelling and yet irresistible.

What is going on in the Balkans, in Turkey, and in the mysterious Orient is revealed by Zia Muftyzade Bey, who knows the Orient and the Balkans as an open book.

Besides these great contributions many fine stories, articles, poems, drama and book reviews in the same issue.

Special Offer: $1.00 for Ten Months

15 cents a copy $1.50 a year

The International, 1123 Broadway, New York

LANDERZIEHUNGSHEIM

THE INTERLAKEN SCHOOL—ON A FARM

For boys from eight to eighteen. Preparation for Life. Certificate admits to American and German universities. Thorough instruction in sciences and languages; small classes, individual work. Quiet life—near woodland and water on eight hundred acre farm. All students work daily in wood and metal shops. They construct buildings, and they share and gain insight into practical work of the farm and school plant. Training for leadership and executive responsibility for sons of business and professional men. German instructors. For information address: Interlaken School, Rolling Prairie, Indiana. La Porte County.

Winter Session Sept. 15th to June 1st

Infolge der billigeren Kurse für Mark und Kronen, offeriere ich:

3te Deutsche 5% Kriegsanleihe

Mark 1000. Bonds zu $202.

3te Oesterreichische 5½% Kriegsanleihe

Krs. 1000. Bonds zu $141.50

A. WUNNENBERG

42 Cotton Exchange Building

Hanover Square Hochbahn-Station, NEW YORK

Tel.: 7651 Hanover

PATENTS SECURED AND PROMOTED

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICES, Inc.

309 Broadway, New York

Evenings and Sundays at our registered Patent Attorney, O. A. Geier, 244 West 109th Street

Send for Book "E" on How to Obtain a Patent, Patent Promotion, What to Invent. Prizes offered, etc., free of charge.

Every GERMAN HOME should have a copy of

HURRA, GERMANIA!

The martial inspiration that is thrilling the Fatherland

With original text and translation. Voice and Piano, 25c. Male Choir, 15c. Mixed Choir, 15c. At your dealer's or from

ARCADIA MUSIC CO. -:- PATERSON, N. J.

4

THE "NEW YORKER STAATS-ZEITUNG" has attained a position of unique prominence. Having long ago outdistanced all competition in the foreign-language newspaper field of America, it now ranks *fourth* in circulation among the leading dailies of New York.

CIRCULATION REPORTS TO POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 1st, 1915

(AVERAGE DAILY AND SUNDAY)

WORLD	391,158
AMERICAN	349,345
TIMES	318,274
STAATS-ZEITUNG	**131,456**
PRESS	110,869
HERALD	98,651
TRIBUNE	82,674
SUN	71,749

¶ This reflects the market the "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung" represents and its value to the advertiser. It also shows why the substantial buying public of New York cannot be reached without the use of its advertising columns.

¶ It is the *fifth* largest in volume of all advertising published.

Total Advertising in agate lines for the year 1914 (daily and Sunday) compiled by Statistical Department of the N. Y. Evening Post

WORLD	7,531,401
TIMES	6,879,097
AMERICAN	6,142,193
HERALD	5,863,871
STAATS-ZEITUNG	**3,117,355**
SUN	2,630,831
TRIBUNE	2,230,211
PRESS	1,486,889

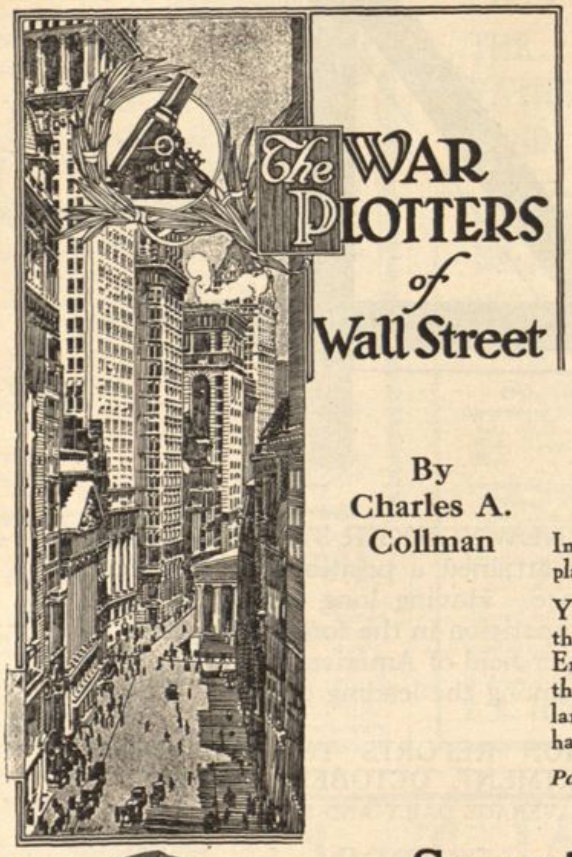
¶ Conditions have made the "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung" the most powerful newspaper in America and as a result an advertising medium of exceptional value.

¶ It might be well to bear in mind the above facts when an advertising campaign is contemplated.

New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung

"The National German Daily"

Members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Audit Bureau of Circulations



CHRISTMAS GIFTS

That Everyone Wants

By Charles A. Collman

BOUND VOLUMES OF

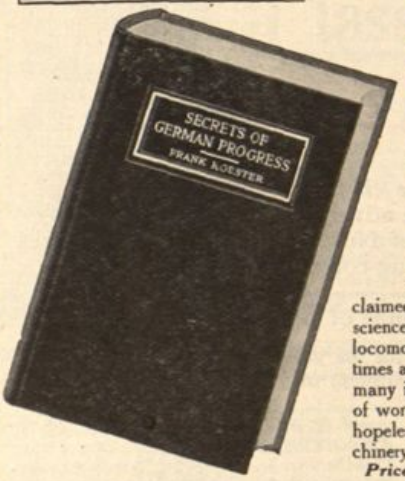
The WAR PLOTTERS of Wall Street

NOW READY

In this amazing story you will see the guardians of your savings planning to betray your interests in behalf of the Bankrupt Entente.

You will read with growing indignation how the heads of many of the largest insurance companies plotted with your funds to help England, France and Russia. Also how the great newspaper owners, the men whose organs have created so much hate and malice in the land, are working stealthily behind closed doors to fan the winds of hate at Wall Street's bidding.

Paper Back Books 25 cents *Bound Books 50 cents*
5 cents extra for postage



Secrets of German Progress

This fascinating story of Germany's rise to industrial power and internal prosperity holds many lessons for other nations, our own not excepted.

Present-day Germany is proclaimed pre-eminent in the arts, the sciences, and the humanities. Our locomotives consume two or three times as much steam as those of Germany in performing the same amount of work, and we are told that we are hopelessly burdened with inferior machinery.

Price $1.25. 4 books for $5.00

THE Fatherland Calendar

Twelve Artistic Rotogravures of Great Leaders of the German Cause—one for each month—printed in two colors on Ivory Tint Cards and bound with a black, white and red silk cord. The recipient of this Calendar will be continually reminded of men whose names will be indelibly inscribed in the pages of history; and, after the Calendar has served its purpose, each of the cards may be framed and preserved as mementos of one of the most remarkable epochs time has ever recorded. Send your orders early. Price, postpaid, **$1.00**

A Hindenburg Spoon FREE

This spoon will be given FREE to everyone sending in TWO dollars for a year's subscription (new or renewal) to The Fatherland, provided your order is postmarked before January 1st, 1916.

BOUND BOOKS

The War and America, $1.10 — Prof. Munsterberg
The Peace and America, 1.10 — Prof. Munsterberg
What Germany Wants . 1.10 — Edmund Von Mach
England and Germany in the War . . . . . 1.00 — R. J. Thompson
Austria-Hungary and the War . . . . . 1.00 — E. Ludwig
The King, the Kaiser, and Irish Freedom . . $1.50 — Jas. K. McGuire
Germany or England . 1.00 — Frank Harris
Germany and England, .50 — Bernhardi
British Black Book . . 1.00 — By An American
Germany's Point of View, 1.60 — Edmund Von Mach
Germany's Isolation . $1.10 — Rohrbach
The European War of 1914 . . . . . 1.10 — Prof. Burgess
Behind the Scenes in Warring Germany . . . 1.50 — E. Lyell Fox
The European War (Aug. to Mar.) . . . . . 1.10 — Anthony Arnoux
What Is Back of the War, $2.20 — Senator Beveridge
Adventures of the Crown Prince . . . . . 2.10 — By Himself
War Diary of an American Woman . . . . . 1.25 — Jouett Jeffries
The Neutrality of Belgium, 1.60 — By Alexander Puehr

FATHERLAND BOUND VOLUMES. Vol. I. Aug. 1914 to Feb. 1915. Price $2.50. Vol. II. Feb. 1915 to Aug. 1915. Price $2.00

THE FATHERLAND, 1123 Broadway, NEW YORK